







Ulster past and Ulster present: King William of Orange (an equestrian study owned by the Orange Hall it sits on) gallops across the roofs of battered and derelict homes near Unity Flats, Belfast, in 1971

## Lynch's message: Stormont must go

MR LYNCH, the Irish Premier, will impress on Mr Heath tomorrow that unless the promise of major political reform in Northern Ireland comes within weeks, rather than months, the Catholics in the North will be prepared to back the gunmen at the polls. This will result in a polarisation of politics worse than the province has ever known.

Resolute military action will only inflame the situation still further, in the Southern view, unless it is accompanied by a definite political initiative. Mr Lynch will make this point with the solid conviction that he has the Republic as a whole, and not only his otherwise much divided Fianna Fail party, behind him.

Mr Lynch comes to London aware that some senior members of his own party believe that time may have already run out and that to get the shooting stopped in Ulster the British

Government will have to deal directly with the IRA. While the Irish Prime Minister sees the present situation in the North deteriorating rapidly, he remains convinced that with a political initiative peace can be restored.

He will tell Mr Heath he is convinced that Stormont must be replaced by the Northern Ireland Labour Party's suggestion of a community government or by the Social Democratic and Labour Party's alternative, a commission of civil servants. But he has an open mind about the form of change, feeling only the deep need to recover the initiative from the streets.

To balance his demands he will point to measures already taken against the IRA and other protest groups in the Republic. Tomorrow his Minister for Justice, Desmond O'Malley, brings into force the Prohibition of Forcible Entry and Occupation Act, which

By Sunday Times Reporters

is directed not only at squatters but at any occupation of buildings or places, a tactic used by Republicans to draw attention to their demands.

Last week the police in the Republic were instructed to take action against people holding unauthorised collections and Republicans were the first to be summoned. Yesterday the police also began to supervise all explosions in quarries or on building sites and a strict guard is to be maintained on all likely sources of material for a bombing campaign.

Mr Lynch, with the full support of the two main opposition parties and assisted by the revolution felt at the latest bomb outrages in Belfast, could well go further. He must, in the present political climate of the Republic, fight shy of full-scale internment, but he could promise to bar the IRA

members, supporters and sympathisers under the Offences Against the State Act, the Republic's equivalent of the Special Powers Act, by insisting that people should account for their movements. Failure to do so could mean a mandatory penalty of six months imprisonment.

The reasons against internment are not primarily linked with keeping the Fianna Fail Government in power, as is supposed on this side of the Irish Sea, but because of the advice to the Dublin Government from their security forces that internment at the present time would set off "more problems" than it would solve.

In his turn, Mr Heath will assure Mr Lynch that the British Government has no intention of agreeing to the latest demand for the revival of the B Specials or the formation of some other para-military "third force". The

British Government believe that this would only inflame the situation and make the Army's task much more difficult.

Behind the scenes the British and Northern Ireland Governments have been working on several proposals which would give the minority in Northern Ireland a larger role in local and national affairs. Although Mr Heath has ruled out any discussion of the constitutional issue, he is prepared under the heading of "reforms in the machinery of government" to discuss the possible reintroduction of proportional representation, which, some people claim, would give the Catholic population a better opportunity to vote representatives into Parliament.

Mr Lynch is due to arrive at London airport at 9 a.m. tomorrow and will be driven straight to Chequers for the talks, which may last all day.

## Baby's death a warfare 'hazard'—IRA chief

THE SHOOTING of baby Angela Gallaher in the streets of Belfast was "one of the hazards of urban guerrilla warfare," Mr Bory Brady, leader of the IRA Provisionals' political wing, said in Roscommon yesterday. "You have to try and put this in historical perspective. Remember, scores of civilians were killed in crossfire in the streets 50 years ago in Dublin," he said.

"Of course, this is extremely regrettable and unfortunate, and

nothing can relieve the grief of the parents about the death of their child. I know how I would feel, and I have six children myself."

He did not think the shooting would cause a revolt against the Provisionals. "This was one of those unfortunate accidents," he added.

But another spokesman for the Provisionals in Dublin denied that they were responsible for the baby's death. He claimed the

killing was "part of a deliberate attempt to discredit the Republican Movement."

Another British soldier in Ulster died yesterday after his armoured car had been ambushed on the Newry-Bessbrook road during the night. He was Trooper John Leslie Warnock, an 18-year-old married man from Salisbury, Wiltshire. He was in the Royal Tank Regiment, attached to the Hussars. Two other soldiers injured in the ambush are still seriously

ill in hospital. Troops and police yesterday recovered two bodies from the debris of a burned out draper's store at Newry. They said that the fire was started deliberately, and it appears that the men died in their own trap after firing the building.

These deaths bring the toll in Ulster since August 1969 to 99. So far this year 46 civilians have died.

In Dublin Mr Jack Lynch, the

Republic's Prime Minister, condemned the shooting of baby Angela. "Nothing—no motive, no ideal—can excuse the killing of this innocent of the innocents. Cannot even this shameful act bring home to these men of violence the evil of the course they have taken?" he said.

The Republic has also announced a new drive to tighten security on explosives to prevent gelignite being smuggled across the border.

### IN BRIEF

#### Bishop defends sex frankness

The younger generation's increasing frankness about sex should not be discouraged, the Bishop of Coventry, Dr Cuthbert Bardsley, said yesterday. It was much better than the "false modesty, secrecy and furtiveness" of the past.

The bishop who is 64, told the annual conference of the Church of England, Men's Society at Guildford. Too many people, especially those over 40, tend to regard change with jaundiced eyes. Change and decay are by no means always synonymous.

#### Cut mortgage rates 2%-MP

Mortgage rates should be cut by 2%, immediately Sir Gerald Nabarro, Conservative MP for Worcestershire South, urged yesterday. To millions of house buyers, the cut in Bank Rate was valueless unless there was real co-operation from building societies, he said.

"The Building Societies Association's suggestion that they may cut rates by only half per cent from 8½% is preposterous, greedy and damaging to our efforts to halt inflation."

#### Racing man's £3m

Mr Thomas Harrison Farr, a director of Leicester racecourse, whose horses won the Cesarewitch in 1957 and 1959 left £527,676 (duty £261,438) in his will published yesterday.

Sir Maurice Bowra, a former vice-chancellor of Oxford University and warden of Wadham College, Oxford, from 1933 to 1970, left about £35,000—his net estate—to the college in his will published yesterday.

#### Court Circular

CLARENCE HOUSE, S.W.1  
SEPTEMBER 4, 1971  
The Lady Jean Rankin has succeeded the Hon Mrs John Mulholland as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

## Labour battle over future Market policy

By Our Political Staff

WITH A SUBSTANTIAL majority assured for the Labour Party Executive's resolution opposing entry to the Common Market on present terms, the most bitter conflict at the party conference beginning at Brighton on October 4 will now be centred on the proposition that Labour should be committed to withdrawing Britain from the Community when they next come to power.

The conference agenda published today shows that the campaign for a national referendum on the issue has lost momentum. This is because the Executive resolution, recalling the Prime Minister's pledge that no British Government could take Britain into the Common Market against the wish of the people, calls on Mr Heath to submit to the democratic judgment of a general election.

What will concern both the pro- and anti-Market factions will be the actual size of the majority for the Executive motion. The pro-Marketeters, basing themselves on the party constitution, say that if there is not a two-thirds majority they will have freedom to exercise the "conscience clause" and vote with the Government for entry in the Commons.

If there is a two-thirds majority, the Executive would be compelled to take action against MPs who went against the conference decision in the Commons, and if they included Mr Roy Jenkins he would not survive as deputy leader of the party.

That is why the pro-Marketeters are working so assiduously now to try to convert party opinion. They hope that, come the day, there will not be that crucial two-thirds majority.

Significantly, only three of the

20 amendments to the resolution are strong. Another favours entry into Europe, but only a policy which would "economic opportunities to move still closer to the list State based on common distribution and exchange."

This seems to be a radical change of character of the EEC. Labour would agree. Many of the other 22 amendments criticised the Common Market as a capitalist bazaar (Norwood), for example, that entry into "will only serve to strengthen the interests of international business and their ability to exploit the European class." Cartilage, in the meantime, say that the C.E.C. is a capitalist union of the bosses and working people.

The amendments will be composed "by the arrangements coming to facilitate a vote on the motion put forward by C. nan and East Stirlings." cepting that the terms "unacceptable" and "the stances" and welcome "tain's entry as an opp" "for developing a muc" relationship and affinity pose with our comrac" brothers in Europe."

Mr Roy Jenkins, if elected, the party would be expected to lead pro-Marketeters on this point. Mr Wilson and M Healey, the party spokes foreign affairs, will prob the chief platform speak the main resolution, Mr Callaghan, the party may be put up to reply pro-Market amendment.

## Posters flop in campaign for racial harmony

AN EXPERIMENT to promote racial harmony by poster advertising has flopped badly. Few people noticed the poster campaign in the London borough of Camden and many of those who did failed to understand it. An evaluation of the failure indicates that television advertising would have had more effect.

The results of the experiment, the first in Britain, are now with the Home Office and the Community Relations Commission, who have been considering a television advertising campaign.

Discussions on how best to launch a nationwide advertising campaign began in 1969. The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising estimated it would cost about £300,000 but made no clear choice of media: newspapers, posters or television. Later Camden Committee for Community Relations decided to launch a local pilot project using posters.

Camden put up £700 for basic expenses and got free expertise from Wassey, Pritchard Wood and Quadrant, the advertising agency. National Polls, Market Advisory Services and Cybernetics Research Consultants.

Sensational treatment and the "love-thy-neighbour" approach were ruled out. Instead Camden used the slogan, "There's a community in Camden. It's people like you."

Six different posters showed groups, such as bakers, schoolchildren and actors, composed of different races. The campaign ran for three months at the end of last year and was twice as big as any commercial one in the area. A similar



There's a community in Camden. It's people like you.

nation-wide campaign would have cost £200,000 a year—what the advertising industry would call a "heavyweight" campaign.

Because the experts were largely working in their own time, evaluation—which included an opinion poll—was not nearly six months. Their three-volume report shows that, while the campaign failed, valuable lessons were learnt.

The campaign was expected to have been seen by 60-70 per cent of Camden's population but only 27 per cent in fact noticed it. There were some signs of an outright rejection of the idea, as well as of a simple lack of involvement or interest, "says the report.

Conversely, those who did

recognise the posters seen he those with a low "thru of interest; in some this it appears to be based on tolerance; and in other greater perceived threat immigrant groups."

About a third of the who noticed the posters d understand the slogan as the sub-titled "There's no better educated and those were reluctant to leave th interpreted it reason accurately. Of the third, correctly guessed the camp intentions, women and people predominated.

Immigrants were interv separately because of lan difficulties in understanding the slogan and the posters' tions. Very few noticed posters and they were generally understood.

But what campaign really revealed was that immigrants are well down on most list of problems. Only five cent of the British popul saw the immigrants as a se problem. Housing, traffic, safety, schools, public tran pollution were all see more important.

Mr Bob Crawley, head Wassey's, the advertising says: "We are now convi that television is the best me for this subject. You can't people reacting to each other still life as you can on TV fact, the best publicity for relations would come from a community centre or youth c Non-sensational line in Camd

Derek Hump

## Robot jogs garage memories

THE SLAP-HAPPY garage mechanic—who omissions or forgets" to carry out the servicing recommended by car manufacturers for their models will face a new taskmaster in a remarkable computerised servicing system demonstrated by Volkswagen in Germany last week, writes Antony Terry.

The system will be introduced to British service stations early next year.

In January a Motoring Which? report on 47 British service stations found that many omitted important checks and, with a growing shortage of trained mechanics throughout Europe, continental car firms face the same problem.

All Volkswagens leaving the production lines since the summer holidays are now wired up for a highly sophisticated system of automatic and electronic checks which will take many important servicing operations out of the mechanic's hands. The system ensures that all 88 standard items on Volkswagen's compulsory servicing list—including the ones done manually by the

mechanic—are checked before the computer will clear the car as properly serviced.

The new Volkswagens have a multi-point socket under the engine cowling which leads to electronic control points. In various parts of the car, twenty-five of the 88 servicing items, ranging from checking the battery level to measuring of the car's steering and wheel alignment, can be done electronically.

The manual checks by the mechanic, such as inspecting the exhaust and silencer, are also controlled to some extent by the computer.

The sequence might be: battery (electronic check), exhaust (manual), steering (electronic). After the battery check, the computer will perform the steering check only after the mechanic has recorded—by punching a computer card—the fact that he has checked the exhaust. The mechanic could, of course, lie to the computer, but he cannot simply "forget" the item.

Maxwell Boyd writes: Volkswagen in Britain have already installed

one set of computerised service equipment at their technical training centre at Edenbridge Kent. Although their full plan for the equipment in the country will not be revealed until next month, VW will be installing units in their dealer premises here early next year. On a cost-per-hour basis, the new system is expected to be more expensive to operate than conventional servicing techniques. However, since no work can be done more quickly and more reliably by computer, the overall result may be cheaper servicing.

Among British manufacturers, Ford are "very interested" in electronic diagnostic services. They are currently working on a five-year project concerning the use of more advanced fault-finding applications of electronic whereby the motorist himself would be alerted to any impending failure by devices in the car. "Eventually, we hope to be able to tell a motorist what's wrong with his car before he even gets to a garage," said a spokesman.

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## oria is Madly used

Though millionaire publisher William In't raise the ghost of Madame Tussaud's yesterday, he wasn't tried: US sales of his cation "Mad" are two million mark and as part of the diet of angry hordes in eight tries, including Britain. He another jump in figures. Gains is mad contributors to 3,000 tour of London, n, Moscow and n. And although they had deal more soberly boss, they were refused at one Mayfair hotel. tually got reservations had to give assurances were all over 30. e Gains Madness, ethead. Because he advertising, he doesn't reduce a glossy publication and be can take the mickey out of vertisers. And he says magazines like Oz more boring with their hic content, the satire old make it the tomorrow.

Moyimhan



Hardly a Royal welcome from Queen Victoria but the man from Mad chuckles valiantly on

## ow looms over consumer protection

ervative Government, at March abolished the Council, has now imputed in a confidential document that consumer is in a mess—and has row into the bargain. document, circulated to "hitory organisations for by the end of the e Government makes the ntroversial proposal that councils—instead of a jety of authorities as at should administer con-trol laws so as to consistent standards over as. implicit acknowledgement wards are currently in it is a euphemistic up of the situation re- in an earlier and whereas it could be used

### INSIGHT CONSUMER UNIT

still unpublished report from LAMSAC, the influential independent body set up to advise on organisation within local authorities.

LAMSAC—the name stands for Local Authorities' Management Services and Computer Committee—considered the whole machinery for consumer protection "archaic, fragmented and relatively ineffective even though excellent work is being done here and there." Enforcement of the report went on, "is negatively based on prosecution whereas it could be used

positively as a means of enlightening seller and buyer. But this will be hard to achieve with so many small administrative units having a diverse distribution of functions and inadequate office and testing facilities."

But the Government's solution of giving power to county councils and not to the more local district councils they propose to form has already stirred up an angry buzzing. The smaller local authorities argue that the plan is one step further towards a faceless bureaucracy remote from the consumers it is designed to protect and too inflexible to deal with individual grievances—in short all of a piece with the abolition of the Consumer Council. (Significantly, consumer bodies are not being

asked for their opinions).

Another point is that some division of responsibility will still be inbuilt—since the district authorities will be looking after food hygiene, the county councils administering food and drugs legislation. There is also anxiety that the work of progressive weights and measures centres such as Nottingham, Manchester and Bristol will be totally undermined. These have specialised in providing easy access to members of the public.

Mr Roy Warrington, secretary to the Urban District Councils Association, argues that district councils are quite big enough to secure uniform standards. The County Councils Association dis-agrees, making the important point that many of the companies

weights and measures men deal with operate on a national and sometimes international scale.

Mr Jim Humble, secretary of the Trade Descriptions Committee of the Institute of Weights and Measures Administration told us: "One of the frustrations of consumers and manufacturers is that at the moment they have to see different officials in different departments in different parts of the country." He was sure, he said, that the Institute's policy committee would welcome the Government's proposals.

Nevertheless, there remains one basic question. Just how much money will the Government and the county councils be prepared to spend on the service? This is undoubtedly the main key to efficiency.

## Oil firm admits lead danger in petrol

A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT prepared within a major international oil company reaches the conclusion that an immediate effort should be made to reduce the lead content of petrol. In total opposition to the bland public announcements of some oil companies on the subject, it confirms all that environmentalists have been saying recently about the dangers of lead in petrol.

The report comes from a department of the Mobil Oil Corporation in America. A summary attached to it begins: "Lead should be removed from gasoline because it contributes to engine deposits, causes particulate exhaust emissions, increases hydrocarbon emissions, is a dangerous heavy metal poison, and destroys the effectiveness of catalytic converters. These reasons for removal justify an immediate effort to reduce the average lead content of gasoline."

The report also reaches an astonishing conclusion about the new low-lead and lead-free fuels now beginning to appear on the market in the United States, though not so far in Britain, in response to public pressure over pollution. The introduction of these fuels, it claims, may actually increase the total amount of lead pollution from vehicle exhausts.

This is because naturally high-octane petrol has to be extracted from the bulk supplies in refineries to produce them. The low-grade petrol remaining has to be brought up to a sufficiently high-octane rating by the addition of even more lead than has been removed from the "low-lead" petrols. The net result is thus to increase the overage lead content of all fuels.

So the production of low-lead and lead-free petrol grades is simply a public relations exercise with precisely the opposite effect to that claimed for it, unless drastic changes are made to existing refineries.

We must see that such a cynical ploy does not get under way in this country," said Professor Derek Bryce-Smith of Reading University, a leading campaigner against lead pollution in Britain. The oil company report was prepared by Mobil's Computer

and Management Sciences Department in New York and is called Removing Lead From Gasoline. It is signed by C. L. Kehr and approved by W. D. Tabachnik, Manager, Corporate Management Sciences Programs.

At the end of last week a copy of the report was sent to Mr. J. R. Kircheis, Chairman of the Mobil Company in Britain with a covering letter by Mr. William C. Osborn, a Washington lawyer now working in London and representing Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law.

In the present controversy, Mr Osborn wrote, "the oil industry and its spokesmen in Great Britain have steadfastly maintained that there is no justification for removing lead from petrol on health or on any other grounds. . . . It seems, however, that while united in public, some oil industry experts behind the scenes disapprove of this form of corporate myopia and are unwilling to accept such a risk. . . . Does the report represent company policy? If not, why has management refused to accept its conclusions?"

"Since it's a New York report, I can't really comment," Mr Kircheis said on Friday evening. "As far as lead in petrol in the

United Kingdom is concerned, we are working closely with the Institute of Petroleum and Government departments. The departments have not so far seen fit to reduce lead specifications. I'm not qualified to comment on the technical issues."

In discussing the health aspects of lead pollution, the report points out that, although lead has been used in petrol for more than 45 years, its use is increasing so fast that "the release of lead to the environment is a contemporary act. Most of the unnatural lead in the environment has been released in a short period of time. Moreover the current annual rate of addition is a significant percentage of the total."

"These facts, combined with the emerging knowledge about the damage done by lead, are a compelling argument for the earliest possible reduction of the lead content of all grades of gasoline."

In the long term, the report maintains, the only possible solution will be a drastic reduction in the compression ratios of petrol engines, so that they will not require such high octane fuels.

Bryan Silcock

## Cinderellas at school

THE PRESIDENT of Britain's highest teachers' union warned yesterday that his members were not satisfied with the recent 10 per cent rise and pay structure.

Mr Jack Jones, president of the 262,000-strong National Union of Teachers, addressing his union's Young Teachers' Conference at Bradford, said the employers' five separate derivative pay scales had been imposed on a divided profession by compulsory arbitration.

"If teachers in our primary schools are to be the Cinderellas of the employers' new salary structure, it must cause no surprise if the union decides to take positive action with regard to size of classes in the near future," he declared.

## Fox trail girl 'in teens'

DETECTIVES investigating the "foxes" trail murder on a Leatherhead, Surrey, golf course said yesterday that the victim was a teenage girl. Her body had lain in a shallow grave "for some months," they said.

Earlier yesterday another piece of bone was found on the golf course as police using tracker dogs continued their extensive search of the area where the first of the girl's remains were found—an arm and part of her thigh, dragged there by hungry foxes. The foxes' trail eventually led police to the grave where they found further remains, neatly wrapped in a Polythene package. The police are now checking on children missing from home.

## Earl Selborne

EARL OF SELBORNE, Minister of Economic Warfare in the World War and grand-son of the Victorian Prime Minister Lord Salisbury, his Hampshire home on night aged 84, Lord Selborne died in the early hours of the morning when elected Unionist member for the Division of Lancashire North of the Ribbe. In 1916 he became secretary to his Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1920, the Earl was Assistant-Secretary-General, authority on church reform, a member of the House of Lords and the Church Assembly. Selborne was a vigilant to newspapers, and at times espoused the cause of Rhodesian whites, the of newspapers and pro-rial representation. first wife, Grace, died in and seven years later he married Valerie Irene de Thoma, a Czechoslovakian, in 1928. Lord Selborne preceded by his grandson, nt Wolmer.

## Peril in bedtime bromine

OLD FASHIONED sleeping mixtures may be a risk to mental health, doctors are warned in the current issue of The Lancet by Dr Michael Carney, a Blackpool psychiatrist. He describes five patients who appeared to have various "typical" mental disorders, but who in fact were suffering from a high blood bromine level caused by taking certain sleeping mixtures, writes a medical correspondent.

Bromine intoxication can be mistaken for a wide variety of mental illnesses, such as depression and schizophrenia. But in most cases the condition is diagnosed as old age. The patient becomes confused and complains of memory loss, tiredness and weakness. Frequently the condition is made worse because the patient keeps increasing the dose of the sleeping mixture.

Once diagnosed, bromine intoxication is simple to treat. Dr Carney's patients were discharged from hospital within a month and were mentally normal again by then.

Dr Carney's five patients had been taking bromine preparations for several years, and four of them seemed to have become dependent on them. Bromine intoxication may be much commoner than doctors realise. Various cough mixtures, tonics, or sedatives containing bromine can be bought without a prescription.

### \$25,000 winner

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize was won by 3MS 730998. The winner lives in Birmingham.

## Tchaikovsky bargain offer

An album of three Tchaikovsky records is offered to Sunday Times readers on page 33 of today's Colour Magazine at £3.99—22 below standard price. The records—stereo, but suitable for mono players—include Philippe Entremont playing the

Piano Concerto No 1 with Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic; Isaac Stern playing the Violin Concerto in D major with Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra; the Symphony No 5; the 1812 Overture; Capriccio Italien and the Nutcracker Suite.

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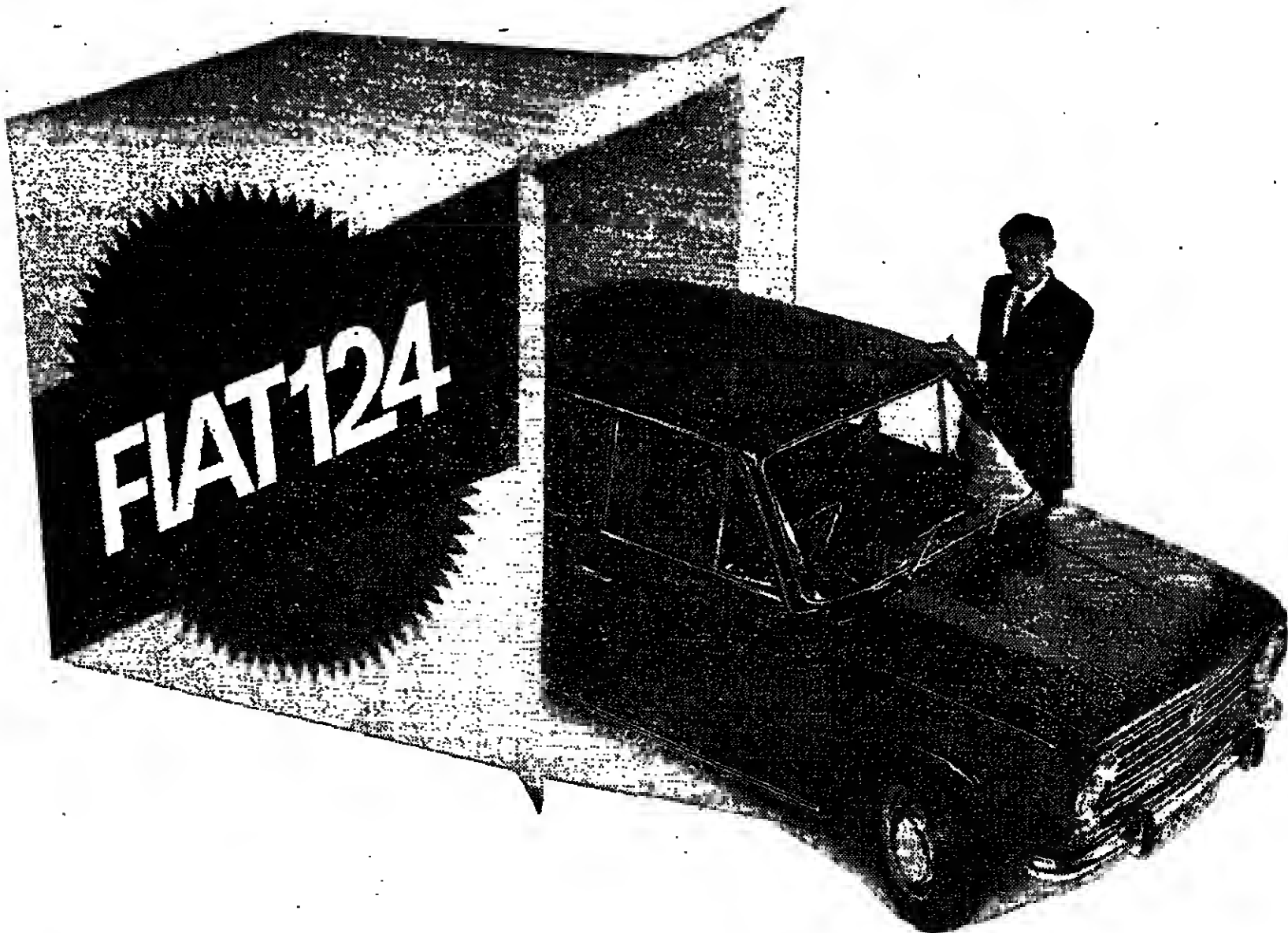
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## Five eyes at ease

THIS is the time when all good private eyes turn down their coat collars and relax. Time for a smoke, a look, a quizzical smile to forget the hotel bedrooms and the other women and the credits outstanding. Five members of the Association of British Investigators at their conference in Brighton last week.



# The mind killer that is 10ft square

I am holding these old papers, crumpled and worn for having changed hiding-places so often, and I read them over again. They were written in secret, unknown to my jail-keepers, and as such, they express a kind of survival of my independence; that is why they are dear to me, if only as mere objects—the plain reality of paper. They were written at times when I was struggling, through writing, to overcome the anguish of being in prison. This explains why they are not clearly formulated thoughts—nor letters, of course. They are simply fragments of that anguish.

Self-defence. That is why I write. That is how I manage to keep my mind under control. If I let it loose, unsupported by the frame of written thought, it goes wild. It takes strange, sinister byways, and ends up by begging monsters. Then it is no longer on my side, but on the jail-keeper's side. That is what prisons are for. They shut you up in a restricted space, three paces forward, three paces back. You walk these three paces for hours, for days, for months, unendingly. In the beginning your mind keeps you company. You converse with it, you confide in it, together you clarify meanings. You come upon ideas—they are your best friends. You discern evil with perfect accuracy. You know exactly what it is that humiliates man. You feel justified, and therefore you are strong. You think you can hear the ordeal of prison.

But how can you go on walking three paces forward three paces backward in a time-void, just having a friendly chat with yourself? It can't be done. Those paces gradually weave the web of your own alienation. You cannot converse with your thoughts alone endlessly.

I MUST describe the space which has been assigned to me. Psychologically speaking, it is very important. One of the most fundamental elements of my life. You may gradually become accustomed to this space, and even grow to like it, since—in a way—it is like a jail in which you lie hidden, licking your wounds.

But in reality, its object is to annihilate you.

The dimensions of my cell are approximately 10 feet by 10 feet. On one side of it there is a heavy iron door, with a little round hole in the upper part. Prisoners hate this little hole; they call it the 'stool-pigeon'. It is through this hole that the jail-keeper's eye appears every now and then. All you see is an isolated eye, without a face. What you see is really an iron door with a cold, living eye in the middle of it. That door is a kind of Cyclops. There is also a peculiar lock, on the outside only; it locks with a dry, double sound.

That is one thing you never get used to, no matter how many years go by. It gives you the daily, tangible sensation of the violence that is being done to you. Before I came here, I didn't know that violence could be expressed so completely by the dry sound of a double lock.

On the other side of my cell there is a little window, with bars. From this window you can see part of the city. And yet a prisoner rarely looks out of the window. It is too painful. Life outside the prison becomes something very tangible; and that hurts. The prisoner, of course, has a picture of life outside the prison constantly in his mind. But it is dim, colourless, like an old photograph. It is in black and white—there are no colours, no volumes; it is soft and shapeless. It is bearable. So you don't dare look out of the window. Its only use is to bring you some light.

That is something I have studied very carefully. I have learnt all the possible shades of light. I can distinguish the light that comes just before daybreak, and the light that lingers on after nightfall. This light, with its many variations, is one of the chief joys of the prisoner.

Apart from the door and the window, my cell also has a temperature. That is another fundamental element of my life here. It is unbearably cold in winter and extremely hot in summer. I find this natural, even though it

IN A week in which Lady Fleming, the Greek-born widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, was arrested in Athens for allegedly trying to help free a man who had attempted to kill Greek Prime Minister Papadopoulos in 1968, a remarkable manuscript smuggled from a Greek prison has reached *The Sunday Times*. It was written by Professor George Mangakis (right), formerly professor of penal law at Athens University. In April, 1970, he was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment by an extraordinary military court for anti-regime activities including placing bombs. His manuscript, which he labels "Letter to Europeans," conveys the mental horror that interminable confinement can mean for a sensitive man. Here are some extracts from the 7,000-word document.



brings me great discomfort. It is a symptom of the denudation of being in prison. Under such conditions, it has got to be like this; you just have to live in direct contact with the temperature of this particular world.

I live in this space, then, for endless hours of the day and night. It is like a place of thread on which my days are strung and fall away, lifeless. This space can also be compared to a wrestling-ring. Here a man struggles alone with the evil of the world.

I write these papers, and then I hide them. They let you write, but every so often they search your cell and take away your writings. They look over them, and after some time, they return to you the ones which are considered permissible. You take them back, and suddenly you loathe them. This system is a diabolical device for annihilating your own soul. They want to force you to censor your yourself, to censor your thoughts in such a way that they will be acceptable to the jail-keepers. They want to make you see your thoughts through their own eyes and control them yourself, from their own point of view. It is like having a nail pushed into your mind, dislocating it.

Against this method, which is meant to open up breaches in our defences and split up our per-

sonality, there are two means of defence. First, we allow our jail-keepers to take away some of our writings—the ones that express our views unequivocally. It is a way of provoking them. We even derive a sort of childish satisfaction from thinking of the faces they'll make as they read our papers.

Then there are other papers which we prefer to hide—the ones we want to keep for ourselves. It is unbelievable how ingenious a prisoner can become at finding new hiding-places. As a rule available hiding-places are small; so the papers must not be bulky. The writing has to be economical; each word counts.

Each word is immensely valuable. When your hiding-place has proved a success, you feel extraordinarily happy. You feel an odd sort of pride, as if you had helped to uphold human dignity. That is how important our writings seem to us.

When I was held at the police station, in those places of utter human degradation, I remember a girl who was locked in a cell next to mine. She had been there for five months. She hadn't seen the light of day once throughout that period. She had been accused of helping her fiancé to do resistance work. At regular intervals, they summoned her for questioning, and they would try to make her disown him, using cunning persuasion or brutal intimidation, alternately. If she disowned her fiancé, she would be set free. She refused unflinchingly, to the very end, even though she knew that her fiancé was dying of cancer, and she would probably never see him again. He died on the day of her trial. And so she never saw him again. She was a pale, frail girl. Every evening, she used to sing in her cell in a soft, low voice. She would sing till dawn about her love, in her sad voice. This girl's attitude is my hope.

In the attitude of people like that girl, the dominant feeling

is a spontaneous knowledge that the most important thing in life is to keep one's humanity.

I HAVE experienced the fate of a victim. I have seen the torturer's face at close quarters. It was in a worse condition than my own bleeding, livid face. The torturer's face was distorted by a kind of twitching that had nothing human about it. He was in such a state of tension that he had an expression very similar to those we see on Chinese masks. I am not exaggerating. It is not an easy thing to torture people. It requires inner participation.

In this situation, I turned out to be the lucky one. I was humiliated. I did not humiliate others. I was simply hearing a profoundly unhappy humanity in my aching entrails. Whereas the men who humiliate you must first humiliate the notion of humanity within themselves. Never mind if they strut around in their uniforms, swollen with the knowledge that they can control the suffering, sleeplessness, hunger and despair of their fellow human beings, intoxicated with the power in their hands.

Their intoxication is nothing else but the degradation of humanity. The ultimate degradation that they have had to pay very dearly for my tortments. I wasn't the one in the worst position. I was simply a man who moaned because he was in great pain. I prefer that. At this moment I am deprived of the joy of seeing children going to school or playing in the parks. Whereas they have to look their own children in the face. It is their own humiliation which I cannot forgive the dictators.

OUR POSITION as prisoners has many distinguishing features. One of them is that we sing, quite frequently. It may sound strange to people who don't know about prisons. But that's the way it is, and come to think of it, it is very natural. Singing is part of the unbroken instructions passed on by veteran prisoners to newly-arrived ones: when the pain and anguish is too much for you, you sing. We begin to sing precisely when the anguish becomes unbearable. On days when we are deprived of sleep, singing seems to melt away that crushing burden we carry.

We feel a kind of relief. They know this, and that is why in some prisons, the harsher ones, singing is forbidden. I often sing in my cell, or I whistle. Sometimes I sing to my wife, if she could hear me, she would be pleased, even though I sing false. She knows about singing in prison, she's been through it. In this place singing is a real, immediate need of the spirit. It is the daily bread of those who

are struggling not to go insane. It softens up a harsh world and opens up the saving grace of new, wider vistas.

As you sing, you feel you are travelling along these extended frontiers of the world. After all, we have our little trips too. I've got to say this: I'm grateful to song-writers, especially those who have composed sad songs. I like singing Theodorakis, for instance. In his old songs, it's as if he had a kind of foreknowledge of the prisons he was fated to live in. So we sing; that is an essential detail which must be taken into consideration when describing us. I have never heard my jail-keepers singing. Most of their time they are busy digesting their food.

I WOULD like to write about a friendship I formed the autumn before last. I think it has some significance. It shows the solidarity that can be forged between unhappy creatures. I had been kept in solitary confinement for four months. I hadn't seen a soul throughout that period. Only uniforms—inquisitors and jail-keepers. One day, I noticed three mosquitoes in my cell. They were struggling hard to resist the cold that was just beginning. In the daytime they slept on the wall. At night, they would come buzzing over me.

In the beginning, they exasperated me. But fortunately I soon understood. I too was struggling hard to live through the cold spell. What were they asking from me? Something unimportant. A drop of blood—it would save them. I couldn't refuse. At nightfall, I would have my arm and wait for them. After some days they got used to me and they were no longer afraid. They would come to me quite naturally, openly. This trust is something I owe them. Thanks to them, the world was no longer merely an inquisition chamber.

Then one day I was transferred to another prison. I never saw my mosquitoes again. This is how you are deprived of the presence of your friends in the arbitrary world of prisons. But you go on thinking of them, often.

## TUC goes on a no-crisis diet

By Eric Jacobs, Labour Correspondent, Black

UNION LEADERS this weekend put the final touches to the programme for the annual TUC Congress which opens here tomorrow. But there is no disguising the fact that the five days of debate will provide a thin diet of interest for the non-Union public.

It is hard work for journalists trying to drum up the air of crisis that the conference usually offers of its own accord. In recent years we have been treated to at least a major national strike as a dramatic backdrop to the main event. But the only strike causing any interest here is one by Blackpool's tram drivers, members of the mighty Transport & General Workers Union—a strike into which their leader, Mr Jack Jones, has not let himself be drawn.

Congress faces three main debates—on the Common Market, the Government's economic policy and the month-old Industrial Relations Act. There is no doubt what Congress' attitude will be to each. In a word, it will be opposition. The only question to be settled is the degree and kind of opposition, and whether the unions will leave themselves room for manoeuvre and compromise.

In the Common Market debate, the unions will certainly reject entry on the present terms, setting the tone for next month's Labour Party Conference. But they will go no further. They will not reject entry on any terms as extremists would like them to do.

The unions will also register an unqualified protest at the Government's economic policy. With the present record rates of inflation and unemployment, this is hardly surprising. What is in doubt is whether they will let themselves co-operate with the Government in an effort to do something about both, or either. Here, the unions do seem to

have moved a perceptible way from their posture of hostility. The resolute leadership will back includes support for a growth of incomes—some of the more euphemistic incomes policy. At the of last week it looked the Left-wing coalition, Jack Jones and Mr Hu had managed to get it phrased as a demand for the week it had dug back at the instigation of Lord Cooper. Right-wing Lord Cooper, resolution is carried, it be open for wage n with the Government.

The third, and most major debate will be the unions' response to the Industrial Relations Act, an Act which requires the unions almost certain find their way on to it if only because the 55 concessions they stand they do not will just abate the administration of laws. That would be to bear.

But in the short unions' problem is to their self-respect and after their prolonged of opposition to the ception of the Act. Dec tudes range from the 'payers' wish to go a register to the Page demands that an in does register should be from the TUC.

The TUC will next y to find a middle way. i there is a risk of the w unions breaking away blue-collars and start own rival movement. F here doubt that the u find a compromise. We now be on the eve of Congress of the move had not long ago de talent for muddling th avoiding the ultimate s

## Lone sailor out of the —now for the winter

COLIN IRWIN, the Bournemouth salesman who is trying to navigate the North-West Passage in his fragile 18ft cigar shaped boat, Endeavour, has now arrived safely at Tuktoyukuk in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Icebergs have continued to make progress slow and treacherous since he left Demarcation Point, near the Alaskan-Canadian border, after a week hemmed in by pack ice. The first night he moored to a floating iceberg, but found himself back in Alaska the following morning because of the iceberg's westward drift.

Just east of Hershel Island was in danger of when a chunk fell from iceberg to which she was holed.

Now Irwin, 24, has brilliant Northern Light first time on this leg of voyage, which has so far three months from Alaska. "It was a sight," he said after at Tuktoyukuk, where he for a few days before to head east into the arctic islands. He hopes the winter at an Eskim on one of the islands.



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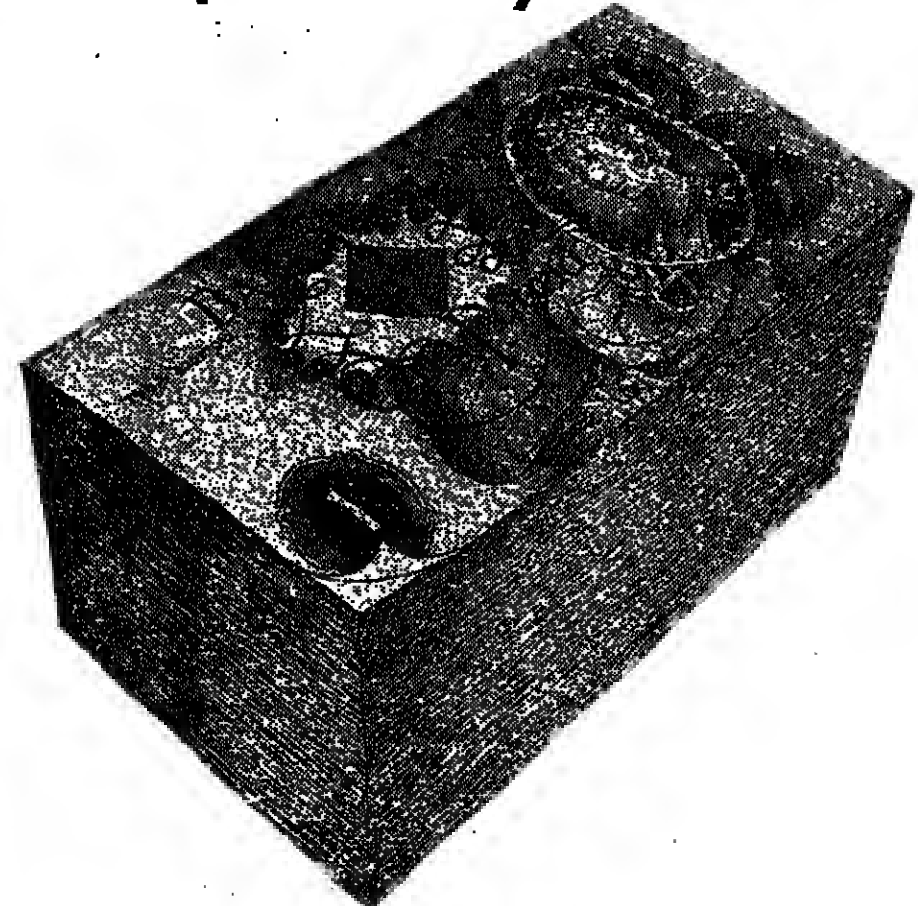
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Tony Dawe

Brindisi, Italy

1,000 British holidaymakers are stranded in the war-torn Greek and Italian ports since the Greek car ferry sank last week.

The holidaymakers are stranded in the ports of the Aegean Sea, owners of the ships and others are about to land or embark at the port of Ancona, but the authorities would not allow the ships to enter the port, or at least not allow passengers to disembark.

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Paozzi and bombs: they cost £1,800 and each one took Len Smith a day to put together. Their design is based on the bomb that shattered Hiroshima

## Why Eduardo and the loyal Len made 18 bombs

EDUARDO PAOLOZZI and Len Smith are fellow artists in the craft of sculpture. A lot of people have heard of Mr Paolozzi: he is the Scot of Italian parents, born 47 years ago in Edinburgh, who has been sculpting things, or rather building them, since the war and now has a house in Essex, a studio in Chelsea, a CBE, and a two-and-a-half inch entry in Who's Who for his pains. But few people have heard of Mr Smith: he lives in Ipswich, smokes deftly and welds.

It is an unequal state of affairs but it seems to please both men. "We've been together so long that we just grunt to each other now like an old married couple," says Eduardo Paolozzi, nodding gently about the place in baseball boots as Len

smokes and smiles and listens. They are in the Ipswich factory where for the past 10 years Mr Smith has put together Mr Paolozzi's bits and pieces of metal. One directs—"put it here" or "could you point this bit that way?"—the other welds. The piece they are working on just now, a cluster of 18 aluminium bombs, will make its debut later this month when Paolozzi's first big retrospective exhibition opens at the Tate. The bombs look alarmingly like bombs. They glisten wickedly, stand more than 5ft high, cost £100 each to make and four of them are labelled: Fee, Fi, Fo, Fum, which Paolozzi thinks is a cynical comment on the kind of innocent names bombs and missiles tend to have. "I could be making Goyaesque silk-

screen prints of Belfast riots, of course," says Paolozzi, dismissing the idea as unsuited to the needs of anti-war art in 1971. He wants art, and especially his own mechanical brand of it, to be something which will confront people with the realities of their own lives: hence real bombs. "The important arts these days are the cinema, photograph, aero-dynamic design. Not historical curiosities like opera and ballet and abstract painting." But he promises that his bunch of bombs will be delivered to the Tate by lorry and not dropped on it.

Len Smith, meanwhile, welds on. Today

it is bombs, tomorrow it may be back to less—or more—sinister contract work for the Ministry of Defence (real). "Sometimes I have to bodge things a bit for Mr Paolozzi," he says, "and sometimes I have to tell him that some things won't work and that we'll have to stick this bit on somewhere else. But it's different, it's a challenge. I'm not saying I understand it, but I understand it more now than I did when I started, if you get what I mean."

Yes, says Paolozzi, Len Smith is also an artist. Len Smith, a welder for more than 30 years, smiles at that intriguing notion.

Story: Ian Jack Picture: Sally Soames

## Bedless students crisis worsens

By Alex Finer

THIS YEAR'S record number of students face an unprecedented accommodation crisis. About 486,000 students will start university, college and polytechnic terms this autumn, 62,000 more than two years ago. But only about 8,000 extra beds have been officially provided over the same period.

The soaring cost of higher education has already led to the complete collapse of the Government's former policy of directly financing university residential buildings. Colleges must now raise the money on the open market, and qualify for small government cash subsidies only when buildings are completed.

Although the university sector still leads in providing student accommodation, only 15 such projects, totalling 3,500 places, have been completed in the past two years. The difficulty of obtaining loans, even at high interest rates, has reduced building projects to a trickle.

Polytechnics are even more short of cash. The present building programme for polytechnics includes less than £1 million for hostel accommodation at eight colleges.

The problem is made worse by the fall in privately-rented rooms available. These have dropped by 7.5 per cent in the past five years, while student numbers increased by 25 per cent.

The worst crisis is in cities where there are not only universities but also colleges of education and polytechnics.

Bob Hughes, Student Welfare Adviser and Lodgings Warden for Birmingham University, says: "I sent one student this week to eight addresses, but all had been taken by students from other colleges. The number of old houses with room for students is getting fewer every day because of city redevelopment."

Universities can still provide on average eight out of 20 students with residential accommodation. But at polytechnics and technical colleges, the ratio drops to one in 20.

In London, students attending 70 institutions of higher education compete for rooms and flats. Sir Douglas Legg, principal of London University, has said that 7,000 new landladies are urgently required. But many landladies no longer register with the university because it requires them to accept students of any race or colour.

Earlier this year, three student union presidents at Newcastle, Bristol and Swansea—advised students not to apply to colleges in these towns because of the crisis. Last year, students had to sleep on floors or commute to college from up to 30 miles away. The National Union of Students are now against increasing student numbers unless adequate

plans are drawn up to increase the supply of accommodation.

Present government policy is to encourage colleges to arrange loan-finance schemes on the principle of self-help and the amount of money allocated for university residence grants dropped from £12.5m. in 1964 to £1.2m. last year. Ironically some areas receiving grants on completion of loan-financed projects, such as Hull and Heriot Watt, in Edinburgh, do not suffer from the acute accommodation shortages present in other cities.

If the Government were prepared to offer loans to colleges at interest levels of about 5 per cent—34 per cent below the market rate—a higher level of accommodation would be reached. Colleges would be able to step up their own building projects.

The Robbins Committee Report in 1963 recommended that, because of the accommodation shortage, residential places should be provided for two-thirds of all new student intake. But the most recent Government planning paper envisages fewer than 30,000 new residential places to meet the expected increase of 290,000 extra students during the next decade.

## 'A' level in environment

SIXTH-FORMERS could begin studying ecology in a new A level subject by 1973 if proposals by the National Foundation for Educational Research are accepted by GCE examination boards and the Schools Council, writes Alex Finer. A detailed syllabus, with teaching notes and specimen exam papers, will be published tomorrow.

The new course is called Environmental Studies and was developed by a working party of teachers in Hertfordshire who last year met representatives from universities, colleges of education and professional institutions involved in town and country planning. The transcript of this conference is also published by the Foundation which regards the course as "an excellent example of progressive curriculum development."

Population growth, pollution, weather, water, food production, wild life conservation and the need for urgent environmental planning will all be included in the A level's curriculum.

Teachers in several different subjects will contribute to course teaching and sixth-formers will be expected to conduct special field projects. CSE and O level courses in Environmental Studies have already been recognised by some examination boards.



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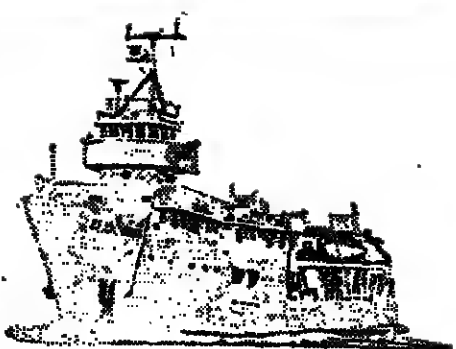
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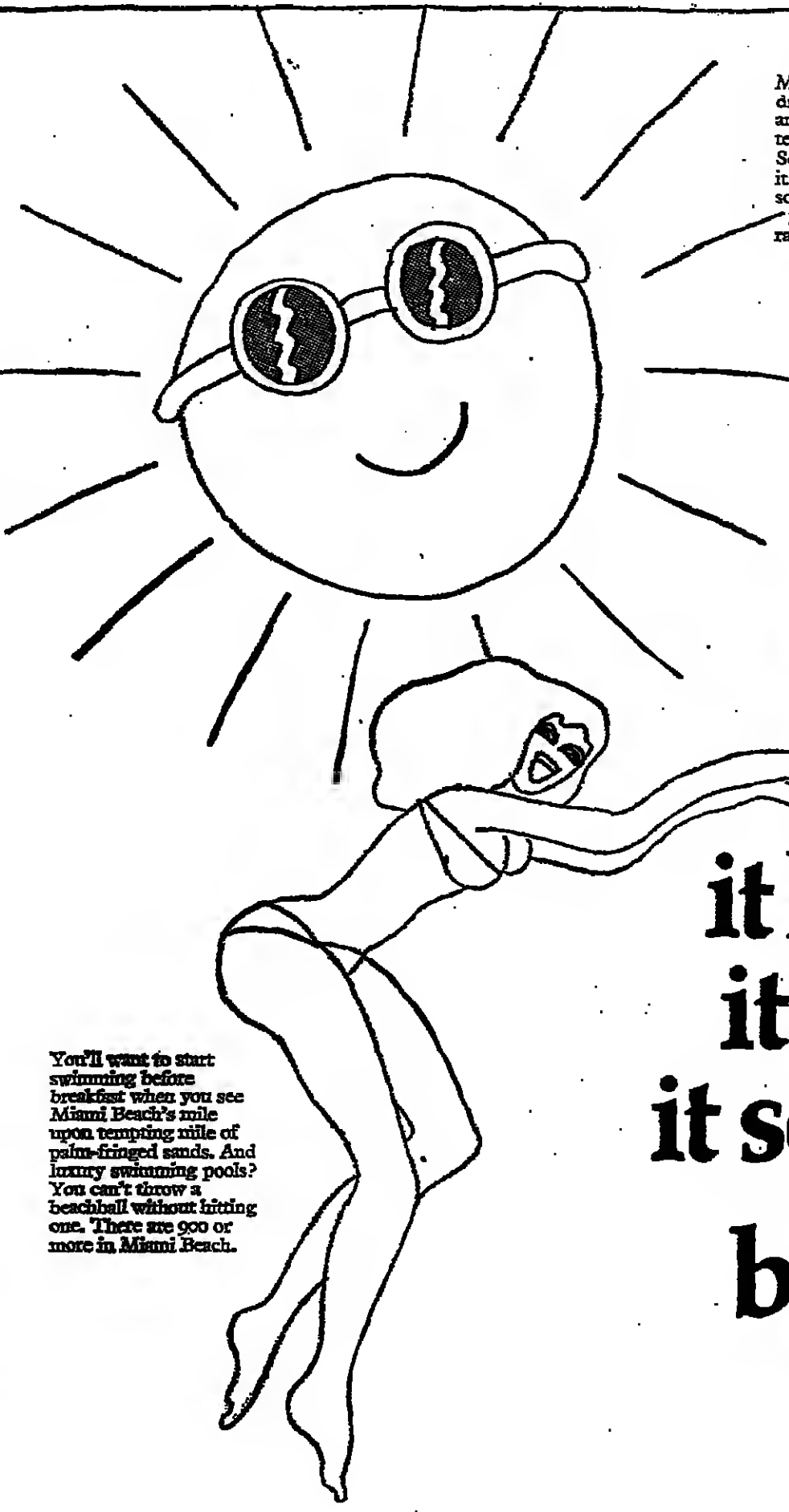
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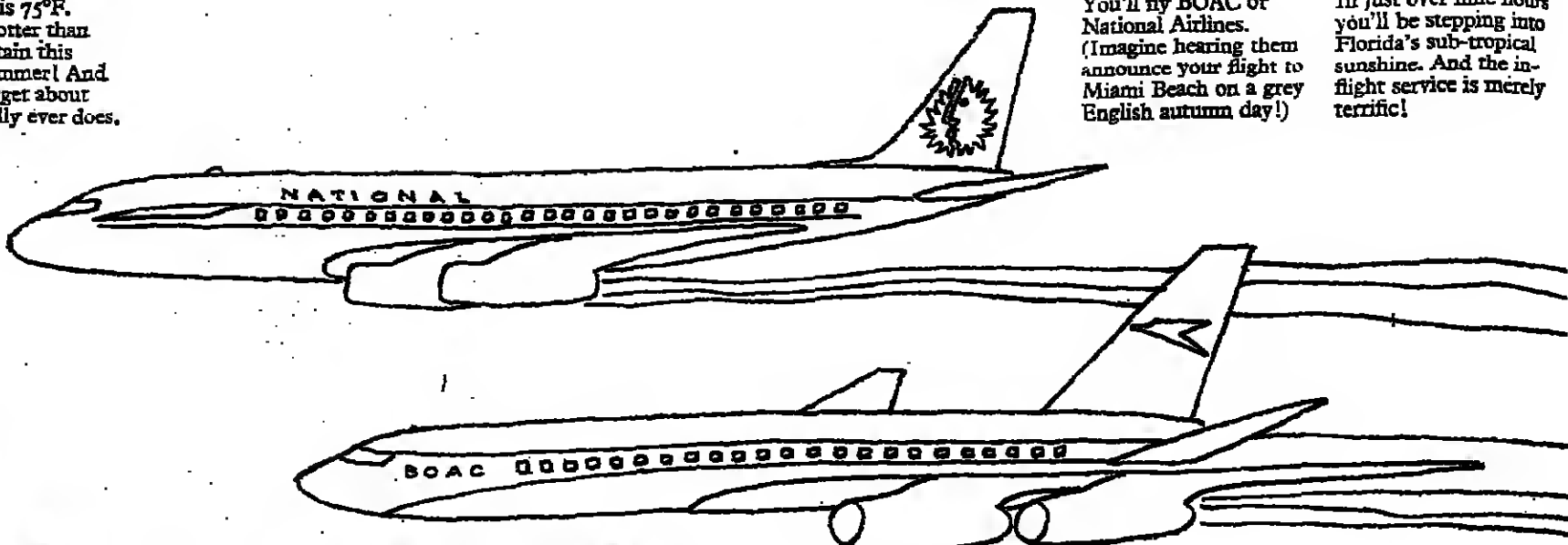
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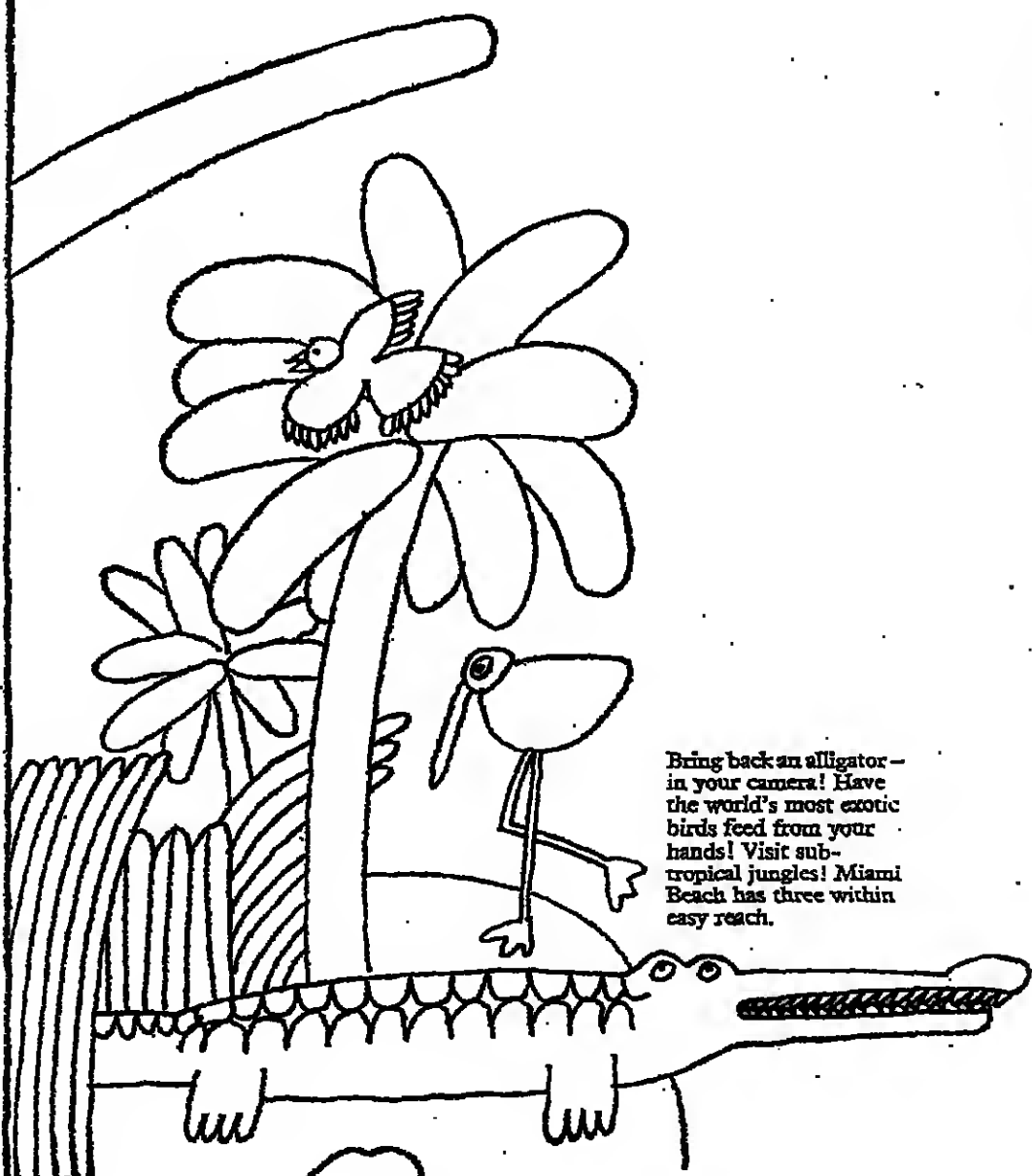
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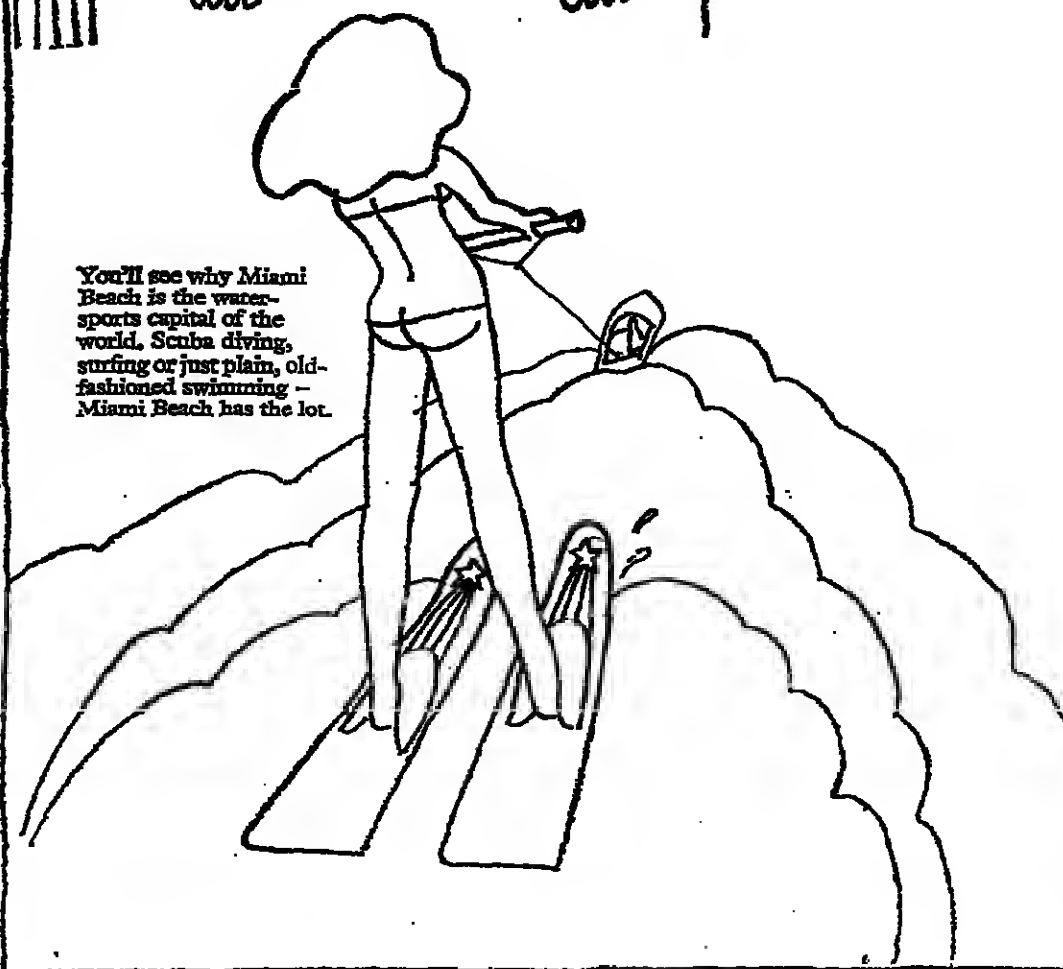
Send to: Miami Beach Tourist Development Authority, 16 Maddox St., London, W.1. Telephone: 01-493 3957.



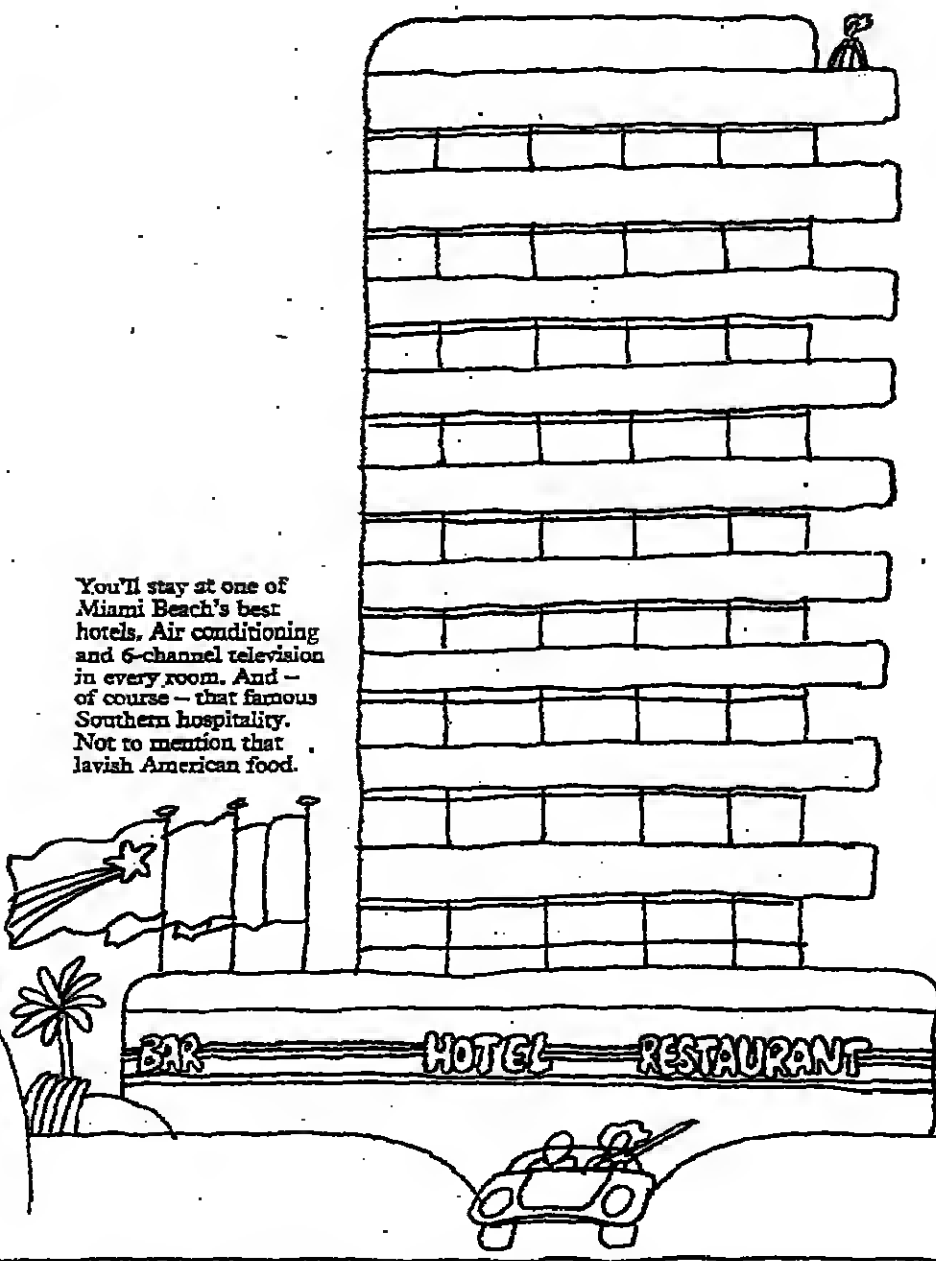
After dark you can see some of America's big name stars appearing at Miami Beach's glittering night spots.



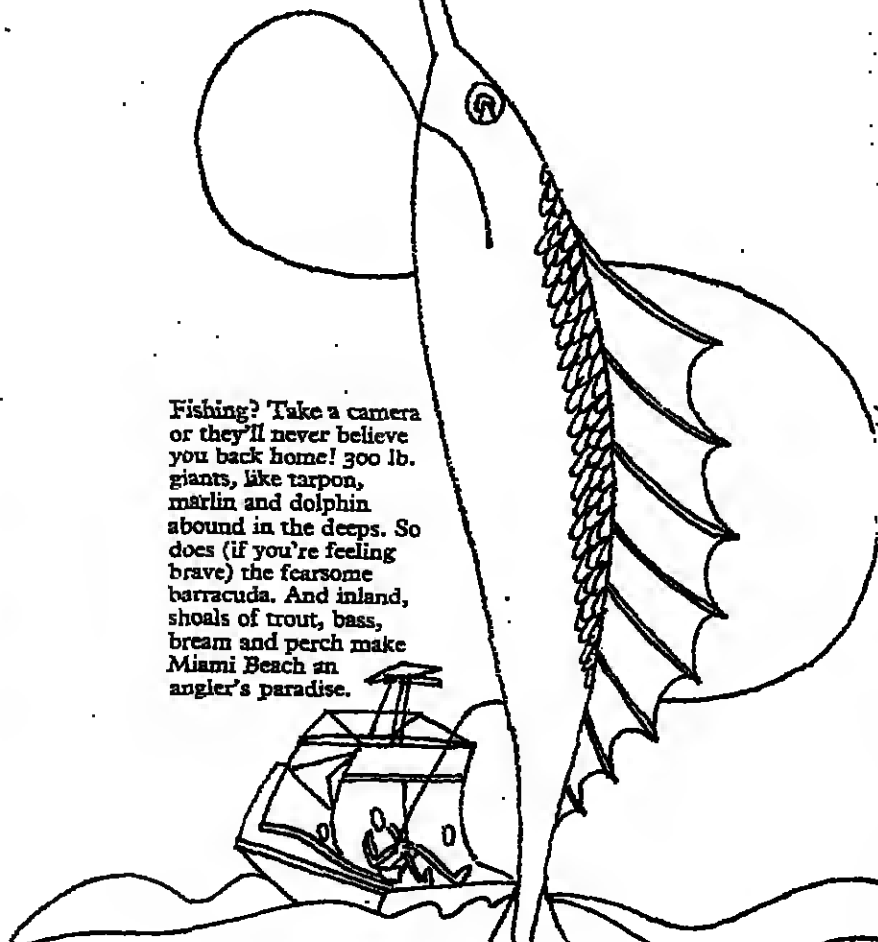
Bring back an alligator - in your camera! Have the world's most exotic birds feed from your hands! Visit sub-tropical jungles! Miami Beach has three within easy reach.



You'll see why Miami Beach is the water-sports capital of the world. Scuba diving, surfing or just plain, old-fashioned swimming - Miami Beach has the lot.

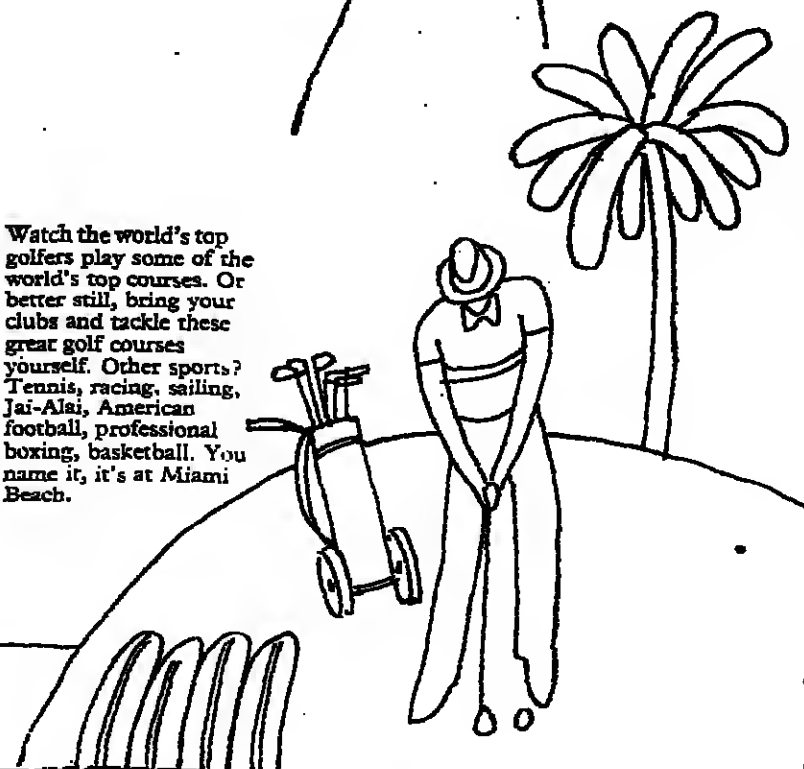


You'll stay at one of Miami Beach's best hotels. Air conditioning and 6-channel television in every room. And - of course - that famous Southern hospitality. Not to mention that lavish American food.



Fishing? Take a camera or they'll never believe you back home! 300 lb. giants, like tarpon, marlin and dolphin abound in the deeps. So does (if you're feeling brave) the fearsome barracuda. And inland, shoals of trout, bass, bream and perch make Miami Beach an angler's paradise.

Watch the world's top golfers play some of the world's top courses. Or better still, bring your clubs and tackle these great golf courses yourself. Other sports? Tennis, racing, sailing, Jai-Alai, American football, professional boxing, basketball. You name it, it's at Miami Beach.



سكنا من الاول



## quiries by dents are abled

by Alex Finer

CIES on degree and other advanced courses at poly- and technical colleges are disappearing even faster this year. A preliminary sample by the Department of Science shows that, compared with last year, applications to see the local advisory officers who still wanting a place should contact their local officer for advice about remaining vacancies (see chart).

from local education authorities or the Department of Science, Room 107, Curzon St., London, W1V 5AA

### The Sunday Times DEGREE SERVICE



# Chinatown: case of the desirable ghetto

Stephen Fay on the  
Americans who don't  
want to catch the  
desegregation bus

FOURTEEN years ago today, Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas tried to stop nine black children going to the high school in Little Rock and President Eisenhower had to send in paratroopers to change the Governor's mind. People in the northern states wondered at the primitive nature of southern politics.

Last week, despite a predictable rear-guard action by Governor George Wallace of Alabama, many schools in southern states that had not already done so integrated so that the ratio of blacks to whites was much the same as in the community at large. In the North, however, at the motor manufacturing town of Pontiac, Michigan, 10 buses that would have transported children to schools to achieve the statistically correct ratio of black children to white were blown up and burned out.

The American school problem has existed North and South since West. This means that President Nixon is not pursuing an isolated southern strategy when he tries to undermine the good will of the Supreme Court on the subject of busing children. The Court assumes that the more children of different races live together, the fewer will be the inequalities between them.

The President, on the other hand, tells school boards throughout the country to do as little as they can without actually breaking the law. And his inaction does him no harm in Massachusetts, Michigan, and California, where feelings run rather higher now than they do in the South.

Just as many Americans have strong opinions about busing children to achieve racial balance in schools as they have about Vietnam. But alliances are not formed simply on each side of a racial barricade.

There are sound and sympathetic reasons why a child should go to school in his immediate neighbourhood. There is a well defined sense of community in a school and parents can be actively involved in its operation. But when the neighbourhood is black, the value of community is reduced because of poor schools which multiply the inequalities created by colour. The Supreme Court has put equality before neighbourhoodness, and in doing so has disturbed a vast number of communities of neighbourhood whites.

An acquaintance of mine who lives in Kansas City, a capitalist of good heart and sound intentions, worries that to state his opposition to comprehensive busing is to be vulnerable to accusations of racism. He does not feel free to reject the priorities ordered by the Supreme Court, despite his inclination to do so. But many other Americans do not feel similarly restricted.

The strangest group of dissenters is in San Francisco where busing is to be introduced this month. The most outraged critics are coming from Chinatown. The Chinese fear that families will grow apart if their children have to go to schools miles away in which they are only a small minority.

The San Francisco school authorities have decided that the Chinese were living in a ghetto. They cannot easily deny it since 50 to 60 per cent of the city's Chinese population is crowded into Chinatown. In the Comodore Stockton School—the most extreme example admittedly—1,074 of the 1,111 pupils last year were Chinese.

So the leaders of the community do not deny it exists in a ghetto. They simply argue that the ghetto is where they choose to live.

Dr Denis Wong, a chemist who speaks for the San Francisco Chinese, states emphatically: "You can't take our freedom away to give it to someone else. They are insisting on the freedom to preserve a cultural identity. America may have been intended as a melting pot of races by nineteenth century idealists, but the Chinese are stubbornly refusing to melt."

In 10 years from now," Dr Wong says apocalyptically, "these social experimenters will be assigning you, telling you who you are going to marry, where you are going to live and what job you are going to have."

Elsewhere in California last week, however, a court reached a judgment which may eventually show that the Supreme Court and its critics have been wrong in emphasising race. Taxes on property rather than taxes on incomes are still the main source of finance for American schools, and the court judged this to be unfair. In a poor suburb of Los Angeles called Baldwin Park, for example, residents paid a school tax of five dollars and forty-eight cents on each \$100 of the assessed value of their property, yet they were not able to contribute half as much as Beverly Hills where taxes are only two dollars and thirty-eight cents on each \$100.

One reason why blacks have been so poorly educated for so long is, of course, that they have never had as much to spend as whites. And it is likely that progressive income taxes were used to finance schools, and qualitative differences largely disappeared, the demand for busing would fade away too.

But it would be a mistake to regard this as a panacea for the political and social problems created in the cities of the North by the prospect of intensive busing. A solution based so flagrantly on class could easily stir as much opposition as one based on race.



Black power salute from integrated student at Austin, Texas: problems for the white folks who just want to be neighbourly

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## Ky threat to destroy Thieu denied

By Derek Wilson  
Saigon

VICE-PRESIDENT Nguyen Cao Ky yesterday categorically denied newspaper reports that he had threatened to "destroy" President Thieu if he persisted in holding the October 3 Presidential election. The Vice-President's office, rejecting the story which was attributed to sources close to Air Vice-Marshal Ky, said that the Vice-President wished to reaffirm once again that "nobody may act in the name of 'sources' close to the Vice-President" in order to make public information concerning the Vice-President.

The cynicism of this denial lies in the fact that Vice-President Ky had jokingly warned a group

of correspondents, of whom I was one, the previous day that he might well shelter behind the normal journalistic practice of quoting "sources close to the Vice-President" so that he could take cover from possible legal retaliation, such as a move to impeach him.

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# Teeth: why the rot has set in

It is a bit like the common cold, still incurable. All with a hole in the tooth is a preventive dentistry is still an

ence. a normal, "healthy" English the chances are that you have as d teeth as years. If you are over e no holes in your teeth then ne amongst a thousand decaying and if you are 50 the odds are ill by now be wearing a com- and gleaming set of false ones. he trouble is that we just don't We expect bad teeth. This is reflected in the sale of tooth ly 0.8 per person per year, on two months' supply of toothpaste. But that is hardly the main as Professor Gerald Winter of Dental Institute in London, says, probably no relation between ing and dental decay in the front ource it may be healthy for the ave any real effect you would sh your teeth for at least an And the popular belief (encour- British Dental Association's own nts) that an apple is just as effec- not hear scrutiny. The cleansing outhweighed by the amount of

stains. taste of the problem, as it were, ongue along your teeth and you certain to feel a nasty scum, ose to the gum and between them. u can't feel it, it is there. It is al Plaque. Plaque is a soft d mass of bacteria. It is formed ou eat or drink and some foods of it than others. In human s it has been consistently demon- sugar produces more plaque than other food. Babies who are fed el comforters like sweet milk r- develop far worse teeth than those

ation is simple enough. While ling, saliva does much to keep the an, but within five minutes after plaque begins to form acid on the the teeth. Thus, with nothing away, gradually sets to work on the enamel surface.

hat is known of the chain of fatal is clear that there are several which dental decay can be attacked. of course, people should not eat is which produce acid. But then u keep off sugar and carbohydrates. Alternatively it should theoretically e to deactivate the bacteria and i producing acid. Failing that, the selves could be protected against s of the acid. Unfortunately, the od that has so far been successful -strengthening the teeth.



## Fluoride row

IS still only one effective and ed method - adding fluoride in r supply. Fluoride is a chemical already present to a greater or tent in all water, research in the states and here has shown that from al point of view the optimum con- in is one part per million. More it can cause nothing if the teeth; s not really strengthen them. idence in favour of fluoride is both ding and overwhelming. To take e recent example, Professor John of the Eastman Institute has sur-

IN THE NEXT few weeks a new cam- paign is being launched in an attempt to persuade us to look after our teeth. Denta decay is still the most common disease in the country, affecting 95% of the population. William Shawcross and Priscilla Hodgson explain why dental research has still found no cure for it, but is exploring new ways of keeping it at bay.

## Onward Christian molar



munching as before

Regular check-ups save your teeth and save your money.

A new use for the pun as propaganda

veyed the teeth of 386 children aged 15 from the fluoride community of West Hartlepool and compared them with 381 children from the non-fluoride area of York. He found that the Hartlepool children had 45 per cent fewer cavities. Similar spectacular results have been reported in almost all comparisons of fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas. The scheme is supported by the World Health Organisation, the British Dental Association and the BMA, not to mention all three British parties. Yet resistance to the scheme, both here and throughout the world, remains fanatical. World-wide only 120 million people yet have the benefit of fluoride water; and in this country only some 3 million.

The protest is usually one of principle: last July, Councillor R. B. Burns of Marple, Cheshire declared that fluoridation would be "contrary to a precedent set at the Nuremberg War Trials. It is taking powers upon ourselves which doctors do not have." But some parties of the country already naturally have what doctors consider the optimum amount of fluoride in the water supply, that is one part per million. South Shields is just such an area; the children born and brought up there have only about half the decayed teeth of children in neighbouring North Shields where there is only 0.25 parts of fluoride per million in the water.

What is not so clear is just how fluoride works. There seems to be little doubt that it penetrates the enamel and reduces its solubility (all enamel contains some fluoride, anyway). Some researchers however believe that fluoride is not only a preventive but can also help combat tooth decay after it has begun.

Professor Neil Jenkins of The Nottingham University Dental School, thinks that fluoride attacks the acid in the plaque as well as strengthening the enamel. Thus the teeth are protected in two ways. After experiments with his students and researchers, Professor Jenkins thinks that, amazingly enough, plaque may actually store fluoride. All of which has encouraged new methods of applying fluoride. In Germany experiments to develop a fluoride varnish are being conducted, and here in England more and more of the big toothpaste firms are beginning to cash in on the fluoride bonanza and launch new brands containing it. The concentration of fluoride in these pastes is about ten times as strong as in the water supplies, but so far there is no evidence to show that this has led to the mottling of teeth.



## New defences

SOME OF the most intensive research into alternative methods of saving teeth is at present being carried out by Dr William Bowen in the Royal College of Surgeons' dental research farm in Kent. He is looking for a method by which food can be prevented from interacting with the dangerous bacteria. The first line of attack is vaccination. Used on monkeys a vaccine of whole live bacteria has shown a considerable reduction in decay. So far it cannot be used to humans because it still is not possible to isolate exactly the particular bacteria which cause the damage. Perhaps more helpful is the use of additives to certain kinds of foods, especially sugar, to reduce their toxic effects. Bowen has conducted experiments to show that if you add calcium glycerophosphate to such foods, it will act as a buffer against acid production. There is also the possibility (not yet proven) that it will reduce the amount of plaque actually formed on the teeth. Bowen has had successful results after adding the substance to his monkey's diets but he has not yet begun clinical trials on humans.

In Australia, however, such research has been carried out on humans by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, a body which has, of course, enormous vested interest in trying to render sugar harmless to the teeth. In tests involving 1,500 children over three years, the Company claims significant success. The children were divided into two groups, of which one was fed its normal diet and the other one containing a calcium glycerophosphate product christened "Anticay". In this group, says the company's report, "there was a significant overall reduction in dental caries of about 20 per cent."

Research is also being carried on at the Eastman Institute in London on a method of coating the teeth completely in a plastic material which is impervious to the acid in the plaque. The "clear plastic cement" is spread on the teeth and then hardened by ultra violet light. So far the tests conducted in London have not been very successful, but in America much greater success has been reported by the dentist who started the process. It would, however, be a very expensive process unless adopted on a large scale.

So no experiment has yet produced the required breakthrough. It is perhaps a measure of the failure of preventive dentistry that the dentist's armoury of drills, his skill in extracting old teeth and in fashioning new ones has far outpaced basic understanding of teeth and the way they decay. It will be a long time before those mechanical skills become redundant.

## MINORITIES

### The plight of the Tartars

NEARLY ALL countries which contain different ethnic groups have consequent problems of Government, but in the Soviet Union the difficulties are far greater than anywhere else. Just over 50 per cent of the population are Russians, but the rest is divided among 107 other nationalities.

All too often the Government in Moscow has found it impossible to control them without resort to methods that were little short of genocide. The history of just two of the minorities, the Crimean Tartars and the Volga Germans is traced with great accuracy and detail in a paper published by the Minority Rights Group last week.

Both peoples have had hard times. In 1921 an autonomous Republic was set up in the Crimea as "due compensation for all the wrongs of the Tsarist regime." But during the war several thousand Tartars made the error of fighting with the Germans against the Red Army and, in retribution, almost the entire 250,000 population was deported in conditions of great cruelty to the Urals, Siberia and Central Asia—at least as far from home as is Egypt from England. Those of them who did not die in transit have remained there ever since. After a long campaign, the race was officially rehabilitated in 1957 but repatriation to the Crimea has been consistently refused and those who made the journey home have faced either imprisonment or deportation. Their spokesman, General Grigorenko, has been confined to a mental hospital since mid-1969.

The 400,000 Volga Germans were understandably considered such a wartime security risk that they were deported to Siberia in 1941. They have not subsequently been treated as brutally as the Tartars and there is no comparable protest movement amongst them but such evidence as there is makes it very clear that they resent deeply their continued exile. It is more appropriate at the moment because since this year's 24th Party Congress there have been some suggestions that the Government may adopt a new policy towards the nationalities. Since 1959 the official policy has been one of "drawing together" (sblizhenie). Theoretically this should one day climax in the total merging of national identities. In fact, however, the death of Stalin's death Party theorists have played down that goal in the interests of national calm, arguing that it must await a later staging-post on the road to Communism. Now, however, several writers and officials are declaring that sblizhenie is not enough and that the grand moment for integration and the sloughing of all national identities has finally arrived. If that becomes official dogma, then the Tartars and the Germans will have to wait an awful lot longer before they're allowed home.

William Shawcross

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# THE SUNDAY TIMES

## What Mr Heath should tell Mr Lynch

NO CAUSE COULD JUSTIFY planned explosions in a crowded city centre at midday. No ideal could demand the firing of shots at soldiers in a city street with children close by. Last week's random trail of destruction in Belfast, marked in particular by the death of Angela Gallagher at the age of seventeen months, provides its own judgment on the perpetrators. Men so unable to envisage the suffering that must follow from their indiscriminate acts can have no mind capable of receiving a political idea. They must be as stupid as they are wicked.

But Irish nationalism is not a seamless robe. Not all its partisans are chargeable with all its sins. Take the immediate case: Mr Lynch (who calls on Mr Heath tomorrow) is a very different man from Mr Cahill (whose appeal for leave to enter the United States comes up the next day). If Mr Cahill gets short shrift in New York, he will have deserved it. But Mr Lynch is no pan-handler for a shifting group of roughnecks. (Indeed, besides twice speaking out against violence in the past week, he has at last silenced the rattle of IRA collecting-boxes in Dublin.) He is the Prime Minister of a country which has a land frontier with the United Kingdom, and countless links of blood and sentiment across it. He deserves a Chequers hearing at which no topics are barred. Certainly it will be appropriate for the two Prime Ministers to discuss what other measures can be taken in the Republic to make life unproductive there for Mr Cahill and his friends. But if Mr Heath insists on passing straight from that to the prospects for Kerry hutter on the European market, he will have wasted a precious opportunity.

Yet that is the drift of his published utterances. "I cannot accept," he telegraphed to Mr Lynch a fortnight ago, "that anyone outside the United Kingdom can participate in meetings designed to promote the political development of any part of the United Kingdom." It was an unwise exclusion, and one that he should gracefully rescind. Although they have said nothing about it, British ministers are now meditating forms of political development in Northern Ireland which would give the Catholic minority an entrenched place in government. Mr Lynch is at least as well informed as any of the British Government's advisers about whether such an idea can be made acceptable to the now deeply mistrustful Catholics. His participation in any meeting—and Chequers should be the first—designed to find a scheme for bringing Catholics fully into the political process might be a necessary condition of getting it tried.

But Mr Heath would be failing culpably in foresight if he did not also reckon with the possibility, to put it no higher, that confidence among Catholics is now irreversibly lost. Internment may well have clinched the disillusionment bred of their long failure to secure either equality before the law or any share of executive power. If that has happened, then the state of Northern Ireland has no future except as a military tyranny. Mr Heath and the Conservative Party can no more accept that prospect than could any other enlightened governing party in the West. It therefore becomes a matter of simple prudence to consider the available alternatives. Nearly all of them involve the co-operation of the Irish Republic. Mr Heath should seek that co-operation tomorrow.

Nothing very incendiary is called for at this stage—nothing that need foster loose talk of Protestant counter-revolt. The officials from London and Dublin who meet privately in Whitehall each month have so far had their time wasted in that they have not been allowed to compile and evaluate the constitutional alternatives on offer: the various forms of federalism, gradual reunification, redrawn partition, a diminished Stormont and so on that have already been canvassed. All that need happen at present is for that operation to be privately put in hand. If it is not, then no end is even being sought to a process which runs the risk of making British soldiers instruments of repression and the British people accessories to it. Mr Wilson is right to see danger in the application of British strength on one side alone.

Mr Heath and his Ministers have already shown flexibility in agreeing to an inquiry into charges of harassment and cruelty by British troops during the internment operation; and that should be counted to the British Government's credit. If the interned men refuse to tell Sir Edmund Compton their stories because his inquiry will be private and non-judicial and his witnesses will not be allowed lawyers, they will be cutting off their noses to spite their faces; the chosen system allows valuable speed, and it was successfully used two years ago by an inquiry which did much for the cause of change in Northern Ireland: Lord Cameron's.

But Mr Heath must show flexibility over a wider range. His guest tomorrow, like Mr Faulkner in the North, is a man whose freedom of action is severely limited by the quality of the support he gets from his own party. Mr Lynch is in a position to offer Mr Heath help: he also needs help in return, at least to the extent of not seeing his offers publicly rejected. Every time they are, the wild men in his own party become a little more disabused, and his replacement by a less reasonable figure comes a little nearer. Mr Heath is less encumbered. He has more room for manoeuvre within his own party, and more influence as the leader of a larger country. The obligations of statesmanship are squarely on him. He is faced with what may well be the gravest trial of his premiership. The old Unionist slogan "Not an inch" is not a policy which will help him through it.

## A swift way with the old folks

THERE ARE TOO MANY people, said the scientists. It was the problem which dominated the British Association last week. Various results were predicted. There would, on one theory, be mass neurosis, culminating with mass self-destruction. Or predators would increase, to consume excess humanity.

The simplest solution assigned the role of predator to the scientist himself. The Professor of Biochemistry at Oxford made the striking proposal that medical research should cease to interest itself in people over the age of 70. Old age was a misery to them anyway, he said. They deteriorate terribly. An earlier death would be a blessed relief.

In the professor's functional utopia, this confession of scientific indifference might be suitably signified by a black-bordered card from the Royal Society to every citizen as he passed the fatal milestone. Perhaps doctors too should be hanned from prescribing for the over-70s. Why bother to allow an aspirin to a prospective dotard, however happy, harmless and useful he might presently be? And why wait until 70? By beginning at 50, the professor might decimate the obvious superfluity of scientists in search of dangerous hypotheses.

THE CARTOON in "Maariv," Israel's biggest-selling newspaper, is captioned "Summer time." The sun heating down over a ragged skyline of immigrant flats is a one (Israeli) pound coin, mutilated by a 20 per cent devaluation. Fumea rise from a bag of refuse marked "soccer" and a stinking fish labelled "Lansky affair". Broken bottles and half-bricks are tagged "Panthers" and "ultra-religious violence". It pitifully sums up the disillusion of Israel after a year of uneasy peace with their Arab neighbours. Turned in on themselves by the unusual absence of external threats, they are shocked to find their nation plagued by complaints of racial discrimination, inefficiency, communal jealousy and bigotry, and rife with allegations of bribery and corruption.

Mrs Golda Meir, the Prime Minister, sadly comments that the danger from within is greater than from without, and plaintively calls for the rekindling of the pioneer spirit. But for the moment, Zion is giving way to Mammon.

The football scandal over the alleged "selling" of matches to win the pools, and the battle of Meyer Lansky (the reputed financial wizard of the American Mafia) to gain Israel citizenship are of only passing concern. The cartoonist's other symbols of malaise cannot be dismissed so easily.

Every Saturday night for two months there have been riots in Jerusalem's ultra-religious quarter, Mea Shearim, caused by zealous youths in side-curls throwing stones at buses which they claim start running too soon after the end of the Sabbath. This provokes retaliation from secular youths and ends in injuries, arrests and charges of police brutality and desecration of synagogues.

The fury aroused by the weekly spectacle is a sign of public impatience with the excesses of the ultra-religious. Opposition to religious authority is growing. The failure of the Government and the Rabbinate to agree on the status of immigrants' gentle wives who have undergone "quick conversions" in Vienna, and on the case of a brother and sister stigmatised as bastards, has led to demands for civil marriage and revived the con-

THERE IS an image of Britain which is much loved by the upholders of lost causes. It depicts the country as a kingdom of the silent, in which the majority never speaks. This has been an encouraging summer for those who believe in this image. And the autumn promises a series of debates in which the wise politician, who wishes to be the voice of his people, will ignore their words and attend instead to their inarticulate vibrations. Rhodesia and the Common Market will shortly join the crime wave, murdered policemen and pornography as current issues perfectly tailored for judgment by the silent majority. Before politics resumes, the quality of this majority and their silence deserves attention.

The Bishop of Lancaster, preaching at the funeral of the dead Blackpool policeman, called on "the silent majority" to "stand up and be counted." Implicit in this summons was the Bishop's belief that modern society has been dominated by attitudes (in this case towards law and order) which are a betrayal of majority opinion. A similar belief underlies the Longford démarché against pornography. It is the sense of representing a cowed but majority opinion against the deluge of filth which gives the anti-pornography campaign its peculiar combination of arrogance and excitable bravado.

There are other causes for which the silent majority might be mobilised. For it is potentially one of the most useful propaganda tools invented by modern publicists.

It consists, as everyone knows, of the majority of sane men and women in Britain (or the United States, or Germany or, for that matter, Congo-Brazzaville). Politicians who invoke the silent majority here are seeking to convey an impression that they are in touch with what, deep down, is the solid centre of English common sense. The term is used to identify untold millions of people who, whatever they actually say, in fact, hold secretly to beliefs and "standards" prejudices, if you like, which oppose the prevailing ethic and which might therefore be classified as socially reactionary.

But this is not the "conservative" majority or the "repressive" majority or even the "decent" majority. It has to be the "silent" majority. Nothing binds this majority together more closely than its incorrigible dumbness. Its nature and significance, its very eloquence, is defined specifically by its silence.

For silence is what gives the silent majority its special attraction to a politician—silence is the source of its unassailable authenticity. It proposes no arguments which might be exposed, no tanghile expressions of the popular will which might be vulnerable to dispute. He who speaks for the silent majority offers something much more attractive than mere argument, namely initia-



The melting pot: East and West in the Holy City

## JEWES IN CONFLICT — IN ISRAEL

Eric Marsden reports from Jerusalem

controversy over "Who is a Jew?" By contrast, the question posed by the Black Panthers, the most publicised of the nation's dissidents, is "Who is an Israeli?" Their answer is that it is only Jews from Europe who qualify as first-class citizens, while those from North Africa and the Middle East are discriminated against.

The young agitators are neither black nor, by American standards, "Panthers." Most are olive-skinned and barely distinguishable on sight from the Arabs among whom their families lived for centuries. They are strong in the cities and, with the Arabs, give Jerusalem an oriental look, which comes as a shock to many tourists expecting to find only the kind of Jews they know in Europe.

Some of the "Panthers," whose activists total fewer than two hundred, are genuine hard-luck cases. A few are political tools of the banned New Left party and the rest prefer notoriety to hard work. They are not, like the American

variety, out to destroy the State—they ended one rally by singing the national anthem and a group broke away to form the "Blue and White Panthers," using Israel's national colours. Nor are they idealists inspired by the brotherhood of man. They do not plead the cause of the Arabs of Galilee or the occupied areas, who are no better off than oriental Jews. Instead, they complain that Arab police have been sent against them.

Initially the Panthers did a service in drawing attention to social problems pushed aside by the need for unity in defending Israel's borders. They rightly pointed out that the average oriental Jew earns about half the salary of a "European" and that most of the 62,000 families in sub-standard housing are oriental.

But they fail to give credit for the speed with which the gap is being closed—last year 16 per cent of oriental families were living three to a room compared with 30 per cent in

1960. Lack of education and job opportunities is partly due to the size of oriental families and illiteracy among parents, but it is being offset by army courses.

Since the Panthers let the protest genie out of the bottle others have joined in. The policy of encouraging immigration by tax concessions and 100 per cent mortgages has disgruntled the 11,000 resident young couples of Western and Eastern origin, registered for housing but faced with prices for apartments from £8,000 upwards. About 5,000 couples have been accommodated and more are to get help after incidents in which flats being reserved for immigrants were illegally occupied.

A wave of strikes is threatening for the first time, the monolithic Socialist system in which government, workers and industry have been linked by the Histadrut Labour Confederation which is also the highest employer. The Histadrut has been unable to stop unauthorised strikes. It is battling with the Government

for the complete cancellation of the price increases which accompanied evaluation.

Teachers, doctors and hospital staff, customs, port and airport workers, railwaymen, and bus drivers have all struck, and the post office staff has been on full partial strike several times (Airmail letters from Britain take about ten days, express letters five or six). Disruption of public services, added to the bureaucracy of government departments, has impaired the outside image of Israel, which has been based in the undoubted efficiency of its armed forces.

The Jewish State is at the crossroads. Its people have to make peace among themselves if they can find a way of living among and being accepted by the Arabs all around them. The cracks are on the surface of an underlying unity. Changes in parliamentary and governmental institutions are needed if grievances caused by the heavy bias towards western Jews are to be met. Voting by geographical constituency would give fairer representation to the orientals than the westerner-dominated proportional representation lists. Reforms are also needed to let fresh air into government departments run on a system of party patronage which retains dead wood and limits promotion chances.

Native born Israelis—Sabras—will, in a year or two, outnumber those born abroad. Their determination to stay and make Israel a permanent home in the Middle East is less than the pioneers' resolve to return and rebuild Zion. When Mrs Meir retired in 1973, Israel may get its first Sabra prime minister. Mr Moshe Dayan is an obvious front-runner.

Mr Dayan's daring West Bank policies of open contact with Arabs have succeeded in the face of opposition from other colleagues. The process of Jewish-Arab reconciliation will be slow and can start only when Israel feels able to accept secure borders which do not keep a million Palestinians as "prisoners." Israel's future leaders, conditioned by the kibbutz rather than the ghetto, will, so it seems to me, both be able to and need to drop the labels of "European" and "oriental." Instead, they can claim to have real roots in the soil.

Focusing especially on the media, they imagine a conspiracy against majority opinion. In their eyes, it is this conspiracy, or accidental fraternity, which has imposed upon the majority their pitiful and misleading silence.

Seven years ago a national politician acted out this theory of politics at the highest level. Barry Goldwater, running for the presidency against Lyndon Johnson in 1964, is still the only major politician in the Western world to have run for national office exclusively on an appeal to the silent majority, and hence to have put before the public a measurable test. Under the slogan "In your heart you know he's right," Goldwater advocated a massive "quick kill" in Vietnam and a blitz on all welfare programmes. Government spending, he conceived to be the secret hatreds of most Americans. But even in the silence of the voting booth the largest majority in American history voted against Goldwater.

Goldwater dreamed this programme would rid Americans of secret gifts. Whether or not Right-wing reformers here have the same dream, they find it convenient at times to pretend that a majority exists in Britain for xenophobia, repression, racism and the rejection of fact.

It is essential to this purpose that the majority should be represented as "silent." For the picture is comprehensively at odds with what can be discerned about the voting, clinging and debating majority. This silent majority has created a society which is on the whole famed for its tolerance rather than its repression, in which the loosening of cultural bonds has been peacefully achieved, in which the crime rate is low by world standards; in which anti-racist laws command general assent; and in which a majority is assembling in favour of Europeanism. There is absolutely no sign of majority disaffection with society which, if proponents of the silent majority were right, would now be on the verge of collapse.

This is not to deny that at certain moments, as when a policeman is shot, horror at the growth of violence intensifies. Nor is it likely that a majority of people would oppose, for example, a Rhodesian settlement. But these positions are not solely the property of this seductive animal, the silent majority. Pretending that they are is a delusion purveyed with sometimes equal damage by the Left and the Right. It is as false for the Left to rate the silent majority as its main enemy as for the Right to claim it as its decisive ally.

For the silent majority is not, as is supposed, the embodiment of some more perfect democratic will. It is, on the contrary, profoundly undemocratic. It is on a par with Manifest Destiny. It has been invented for a single purpose: to clothe with a spurious respectability minority prejudices which lack the support of rational argument.

## Hugo Young

deaf and blind. It glories in its own obtuseness. Quite unjustly, it is said, it has been made to feel guilty about its bigotries. It awaits the politician who will give these bigotries respectability.

Thus the silent majority, drawing on some authentic primeval instinct, simply knows that crime would be reduced if penalties were more severe. No body of evidence is capable of shifting this conviction, nor of modifying the plain fact that prisons are too soft and that hanging and flogging would produce a more civilised society. Such articles as Leon Radzinowicz's, here

last week, which calmly produced the evidence, are wasted words.

Across the whole spectrum of matters judged suitable for bringing the silent majority into play, the strength with which opinion is held overwhelms its rational frailties. In this spirit the silent majority is regularly summoned to support censorship, to dislike the blacks, to disapprove of all foreigners and to oppose all trade union activity. It will be adequately represented by a government which sells out to Rhodesia, but not by one which leads Britain into Europe.

Finally, deep inside the politicians, moralists and other inventors of the silent majority lies a governing paranoi-

## RIDDLE ME REE

HOW DO THEY KNOW THE WISHES OF THE SILENT MAJORITY IF THEY ARE SILENT?



## The arsonist PATRICK CAMPBELL

IT WAS a bit odd, blazing red around the east side of room, seemed to have about half-an-hour to 4.30 a.m., in fact, it far too much for its dancing up and down, twinkling, then out all over.

In a split second, puter—previously I got the message. It was a FIRE!

Of all the things I man out of bed with the delay FIRE is the rite, particularly appears to be burnt garage on the floor him and when there with a full petrol tank garage, and also in it are three large cans oil and two cylinders and it hasn't rained for and he's just remembered his passport at containing £25 in the vehicle.

At any single instant stuff may be bound, for the upper air, two whirling bodies, was out of bed, horizon instant, zooming immense shell toward down, scraggling the apart with both hands looked out. The wh was all the olive tr not yet alight. But if it not burning, what was in four huge bonfire expertly tended by a lithe young neighbour considerable relief.

Shortly afterwards, more modest bonfire of going getting rid of pings and weeds that h accumulating all Almost immediately a the red jeep of the Pampiers came roaring, hil, stopped at the ha and over the back gate a young Soper in a for blue slugel and jeans, brisk and efficient. He was desolated to have it but the law compel to hook me for light in the prohibited seas would I kindly call at police station at 8 o'clock very morning, presuming sentence. The fire must be extinguished without He must have detected trace of accent in ti words I spoke, because leaving he said, "Sai okay." Then he sank too, but not until after—like all Frenchmen I even derisive of authority, delivered a speech minutes' duration in h defence. I absorbed as of it as I could, thim might be useful for We've been having quit of forest fires lately, the destroyed millions of worth of property and I and I wanted a possi avoid the guillotine.

After the young Soper gone we met in inferno agree on the following: that the fire brigade on police were a damn nut that we had lit only very fires; that nowhere in Pr could one hope to find more skilled fire layers, h and subsequent watchers; one had to turn rubbish keep the insects down, or thing, and that anywa police and the fire bi ought to find something to do. Then I asked how much, failing the guil or prison, the fine was to be. He said, "Six francs." £450 (approx)! he added, "Old franc course," reducing the le the more manageable pr tions of £4.50.

A thoughtful drive down hill. The police station tu out to be a shed attached to fire brigade's headquar Three policemen were stan in a very narrow pas We joined them, all of us ing a piece of wall to against. The youngest eest to give André a pn hasting. Many fires in nigh our h o d, alre Criminal lunacy to light m Dagger to life, limb, hair, shap, rahbits and dogs. footlights a fire, the fool doo does likewise. At point he broke off to look straight in the eye.

It was beginning to look v serious—three months in nick ahead—when the old policeman spoke. "You're said to be André," he put out the fire above th last week before we could to it. "You're a special Allez nu'ir." Suddenly were all haking hands s auvoiring ad we were free As we dove away And sitting nonchalantly b behind the wheel, said wondered how long it would before the old goat recognis me." I knew he'd been surprised as I was by the tu of events. "Away," he sa "you put out your fire ve quickly too."

We drove home in sn atyle, not the pa of imbecil who'd been pinned for lig ing illegal bonfires, but v honorary member of the ver fire-brigade itself.



**Assets £235,000,000**







## Turn of crew

strate, I must say that Professor Leon Radzicki on crime and the 'Leader' page, last week's stuff. Comparing US makes no sense. A right-knit island is with a markedly social structure. Analogy mentally ill is poor. Do not infect others, do. Problem is societal and repression and punishment. The major criminals are seen to be so—will message through. Deter to be as extreme as and we should progress in the screw.

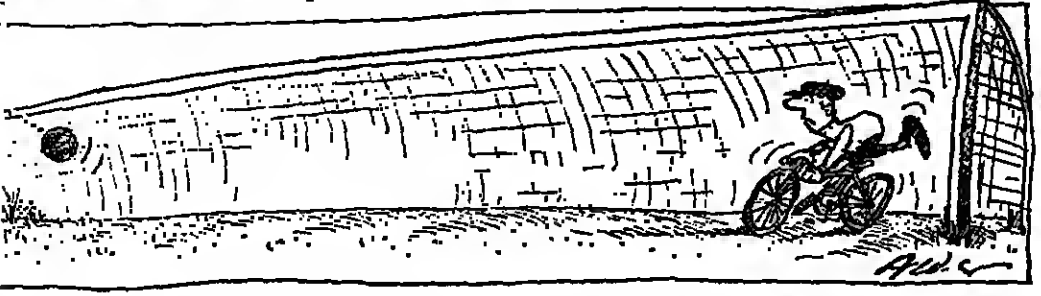
T F Cross  
Whines, Lancs

## as change

pornography was a rough. Then it was a of censorship. It was an le right of everyone to everyone else. Now that this to look like the old ordance, the bright boys all-trimmers—are resort- near techniques against 'is of this brutality. 2 in 'Society's cartoon page, last week, Lord 1 is only in it for the I indeed be priceless if to have found it so diffi- 277 books and articles d over the last decade, a break into the debate by the 'progressives', accused by climbing on phosphen of backlash— it they wanted was a and fair debate.

David Holbrook  
Newtown Abbot

## tenham Hotspur 139, Manchester United ....



ASING the size of the goals would, I would be lowered. The associated devaluation of a beneficial effect on the game of the goal might encourage players and spectators to be more tolerant of referees' mistakes.

J Brian Peacock  
Birmingham

## LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR  
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1

## The myth of the geriatric

IN RECENT years the vague seems to have become that every- one in age tends to be labelled the "geriatric". No doubt the disorders peculiar to or very commonly associated with the senium have a particular flavour of their own, and certain special needs. There is no doubt that the more intense study of ill- nesses of the aged, and at the and knowledge will help treat- ment and care. There is also an economy of human and special facilities in treating many of these patients as a group set apart.

With Dr Arthur Pool at Old- bank, we started one of the earlier geriatric day hospitals in 1952; this was associated with a six weeks in and out admission system to relieve relatives etc., and with much closer co-ordina- tion with local authority facili- ties.

Recent experience, lead me to the view that there may be some- thing to be said for setting apart the elderly in too stereo- typed a way.

Since the inimitable word "geri- atrics" came on everyone's lips, there seems in a way to be a tendency to rejection of the elderly in certain respects. With the incessant reiteration of the word, some people seem to have the idea there are more facilities for treating this group as a group set apart than there really are. The next stage is that some people then tend to reject in their own mind anyone over, say, 65 as being a reasonable person to treat in a general ward or perhaps the admission ward of a psychiatric hospital.

Now there are not a few 90- year-olds whose memory has not deserted them and who are suffer-

ing from, say, a depressive illness which may be found throughout life. In the past they would have been happily and unquestioningly treated with their brethren and offspring in an admission or other suitable ward. Now there seems to be creeping in, in at least a few people's minds, an almost immediate tendency to reject them from such an adult society to some other corner.

In individual cases with say severe dementia or incontinence, they may indeed be more suitably treated in a purely geriatric setting. However, for those who are otherwise in full possession of themselves this does not necessarily seem always the happiest answer. Where they have the means for private treatment this is, perhaps, less likely to happen.

The setting-apart of any large minority often leads to their being looked on as odd, inferior or perhaps superior. In my opinion this sub-division has been overdone for the elderly. The sight of a ward occupied only by old patients has its drawbacks, both for the patients and the staff. For many of the staff are dedicated, young and with vitality. When smaller psychiatric units in general hospitals come, one hopes for more use of fresh facilities nearer to patients' homes.

Like mental health in general, this will mean that we will have to spend as much money pro- portionately as other Western European countries. When this comes about the prospect of a happier end will certainly be enhanced when, and if, we too become "geriatrics".

(Dr) Harry Jacobs  
Colchester

## The peace of pop

I WAS at the Weeley pop festival when your reporter (last week) said it was "seriously disrupted" and "thousands of pop fans ran screaming" and the music of Mungo Jerry on the platform stopped." But it was not until I returned home and read of them that I was aware of any problems.

Obviously they existed, as they will with any large gathering, but I do feel they should have been set in the context of 150,000 people enjoying a really great festival. I appreciate that it is the exceptional that makes news but to say the problems "seriously disrupted" the proceedings is simply not true.

When people congregate for any kind of entertainment, whether for sport or music, there are likely to be troubles. While every attempt should be made to minimise these, they surely should be regarded as a "cost" to be offset against the "benefit" enjoyed by the vast majority of spectators. It is impossible for me to describe the atmosphere of a festival of this kind to someone who has not experienced one.

To prevent anyone from dis- missing this letter as having been written by "one of the accused" (and not particularly because I am proud of the fact) perhaps I should say that I am a 30-year-old director of a house-building company.

Peter Fordham  
Hatfield

## Package deal

PACKAGE HOLIDAYS are pur- chased unseen, unsampled, and untasted. Furthermore, for these blind bargains one has to pay in advance. Surely these are the most improbable and, as is being proved recently, the most un- reliable of purchases.

In view of the airport prob- lems due to "domino" hold-ups (last week) or the spate of recent overbookings, it is not surprising that a package holiday over- due?

A simple way to achieve this redress would be to pay (say) 80 per cent of the cost before going on the holiday and 20 per cent on satisfactory completion thereof. Although I appreciate that this might pose problems for tour operators it would also provide pressure on them to maintain standards and avoid overbookings.

Peter J Savage  
Hythe

Correspondents are asked to give a daytime telephone number where possible.

## TT races: take away the danger and what is left?



Phil Read, airborne during this year's 350cc Manx TT

AS A former secretary-general of the Federation Internationale Motocycliste, I would like to com- ment on Peter Gillman's article on the Isle of Man TT races (Colour Magazine last week).

I once heard a very experienced (former) describe the TT as the Olympics of motorcycling. It is precisely because the TT is unique among the world cham- pionship events that it makes and has made such a valuable con- tribution to the sport.

The majority of circuits can be classed as either a riders' course or a manufacturers' course, dependent on whether they demand riding skill or me- chanical excellence. Both are required in the Isle of Man. Because it is difficult, because it is a terrific test of both man and machine, the TT attracts the real sportsmen.

The most important partici- pants in the TT are not the world champions, as they may be, but the rank-and- file entrants whose presence is essential to the meeting and whose enthusiasm and zest for the sport keep it alive.

Over the years the British and the Auto-Cycle Union have con- tributed far more to the sport than any other nation. The TT is the focal point of this endeavour. I support Ken Shiersen 100 per

cent. The TT is an institution which is part of the heritage of the sport. Essentially it should remain unchanged.

Of course it is dangerous. Motorcycle racing is a dangerous sport. If it were not, it would not attract some of the finest sportsmen in the world. The organisers take infinite pains to minimise the risks, but take away the danger and where is the interest?

The Agostinis of the sport are very highly paid for the risks that they run. The riders I admire are those who take the same risks for no reward except a real love of sport. Rod Gould's comments remind me of the students who, having failed their examinations, demanded that the standard should be lowered. If he does not like the course why enter for the TT?

I have never found the ACU complacent and indeed many innovations in international sport have been directly due to their initiative.

If the prima donna like Agostini stay away from the island, it will be their loss. The TT can get along very well without them. But world motorcycling cannot do without the final test, the ultimate in road racing—the present TT course.

(Major) F D Goode  
London W1

## In defence of Ivan

From Major-General Svyatoslav Kozlov

MAY I comment on William Shawcross' article As Adolf, So Ivan (Spectrum, August 1). As one of the 240m "Ivans," I think that any analogies between Fascism embodied in Hitler, and the Soviet people symbolically generalised as "Ivan" are absolutely intolerable.

Hitler was bringing Fascism, enslavement and the destruction of national independence to man- kind, including the British people. Comparisons similar to the ones used by Mr Shawcross, are a blasphemy of the fond memory of the 20m Soviet people who gave up their lives in the joint struggle against the common enemy.

As for the main contents of the article, what is surprising is, above all, that its author speaks of a new European war as of something which goes without saying. The only ground for this biased opinion is Prof. John Erickson's interpretation of the level and character of the combat training of Soviet troops.

Indeed, the Soviet Army does maintain its fighting efficiency at a high level. For this, it systematically organises various war games. However, it conducts such exercises not because it

thinks of any conquest but only to be able to rebut resolutely an attack of the aggressor at the proper moment. Preparedness for rebut is not a threat of attack, but is dictated by real necessity.

Numerous Nato bases, which literally encircle the USSR and its allies, create a permanent threat to their peaceful life. Can the Soviet people not feel alarmed in these circumstances?

Mr Shawcross also said that Soviet troops were being trained to employ methods of chemical warfare. In fact, the USSR has never used such means anywhere. Meanwhile American troops widely use chemical weapons in Indo-China and possess considerable stocks of lethal chemicals in Europe too.

The US and Britain stubbornly refuse, under different pretexts, to accept the Soviet proposal on banning chemical warfare and Washington has not so far ratified the Geneva Protocol of 1925 which outlawed the use of toxic chemicals. So where does the danger of unleashing chemical warfare come from?

I think it is time to stop think- ing in military categories where the categories of peace and security of the better ways for its strengthening should prevail.

Svyatoslav Kozlov  
Moscow

## My embarrassing moment

From Mr Michael Pertwee

ATTICUS, writing on my forth- coming play Don't Just Lie There, Say Something! (last week) described me as "smooth, debonair and acclaimed as the best farce writer since Feydeau."

All this, I am assured by my children, is absolutely true and few would dare quarrel with a word of it. I am also an ex- newspaper man and thus rather a stickler about accurate report- ing.

I was therefore a trifle shocked by a number of inaccuracies in the Atticus article. I will men- tion only three.

First Brian Rix, a most up- right and honourable man, has not laid anyone in his assist of The Whitehall Theatre for over five years, having last appeared there in 1966. His most recent play, also written by myself, was presented at The Garrick Theatre in 1969. He will open again at The Garrick Theatre, starting with Alfred Marks, in my new play on September 15.

Secondly, Atticus quotes me as saying my new farce contains a strong social message. Since it does not and I never said it did I can only assume that he must have confused my interview with one he had with Arnold Wesker.

Lastly, with reference to the embarrassing occasion when a mother caught me in bed with

her daughter, Atticus is again inaccurate in saying that the mother said "Sorry and left." In fact the daughter with com- mendable presence of mind and complete accuracy said: "Sorry, mother, I'm busy."

Michael Pertwee  
London NW8

## The 94ft zip

From the Publicity Manager, Gourock Ropework Co Ltd

VINCENT HANNA states (Busi- ness News August 22) that the Houston Astrodome guide Mrs Audrey Jurina memorises "fasci- nating details about the longest zip in the world" which he claims is 28ft in length. Surely this "longest zip" is only a baby. Our company has for several years been using 94ft long zips in the construction of the Gourock Airhouses which we manufacture. These zips are used to join Air- house sections together, where a gas-tight joint is called for.

For those who may not know, Airhouses are semi-permanent structures made of a single skin of PVC-coated woven nylon and are supported by pumping into them a large volume of low pres- sure air, so maintaining them firmly erect.

A C Dunsmore  
Port Glasgow

## tor Cars

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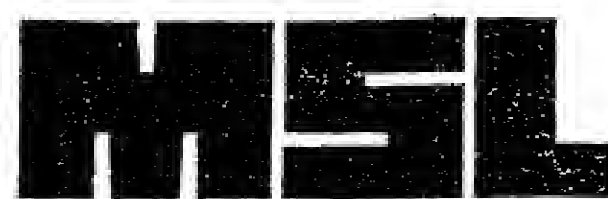
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## General Appointments

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### Group Controller Southern England

£4000-£5000

For a British public group with over a score of companies organised in divisions in the UK, and with companies overseas. Since 1966 turnover has increased by some 50% to approach £170m. and pre-tax profits show 18% return on capital employed. The appointment arises through reorganisation of the finance and control function at Group level into two departments under a treasurer and a controller respectively. The latter, now to be appointed, will first assist in establishing the new framework, before assuming responsibility for the development of management accounting, monitoring and control systems, appropriate in the various activities of the Group. Success could lead to general management opportunities. Candidates are likely to be graduates and/or professionally qualified, or have appropriate business training. Essential experience will have given expertise in using modern management control and computerised information systems. Please write stating how each requirement is met to G. V. Barker-Benfield reference SA.12029.

### Production Manager Director Designate

£4000-£4500 Midlands

For a company, part of a well known British building and civil engineering construction group, which designs, manufactures and sells a variety of standard and special structural products. The Production Manager will assume responsibility for the operations of a number of existing factories. He will also implement a major production investment programme to create capacity to meet the predicted and markedly increased demand for the company's products during the next five years. Candidates, preferably in their 30's, graduates with formal business training, must have had significant production management experience in raw process industry using modern management methods including computerised production control systems. Car provided and substantial fringe benefits including removal expenses if necessary. Success should lead to a directorship within 12 months. Please write stating how each requirement is met to G. V. Barker-Benfield reference SA.12030.

### Property Developers Shops/Supermarkets

about £4500 from age 30

To complete a small professional team which plays a vital role within a £mult-million British trading organisation in the field of property exploitation, property finance, valuations and associated matters. They will be concerned mainly in negotiations with developers, agents and others in both high street and out-of-town schemes; each will have sole responsibility for projects on a regional basis, and will ensure their completion to time and to cost. Candidates must be chartered surveyors, with several years' practical experience of shop developments, possibly obtained with a major estate agent or property developer. Car, pension, re-location expenses. Please write stating how each requirement is met in Dr. J. D. Jones reference SA.61013.

### Engineer Export Market Project

To set up and manage a new sales and marketing section in an engineering subsidiary of a group with turnover of £16m. The company, which designs and supplies components for the process industries, notably petrochemical plants, has achieved sales of seven figures and is currently returning 15% on capital. Expansion of production floorspace by 40% to house a new product line is at an early stage. He will sell this new product range abroad. His first task will be to consolidate the market survey on a world tour and appoint reliable agents. Candidates, preferably chemical engineers of at least HNC level, must have both design and working knowledge of high pressure control gear. Export and industrial marketing experience is desirable. German or French would be an advantage. Salary and benefits negotiable freely about £4,000. Please write or telephone for further information. J. C. Day reference SA.2602.

### Chief Sales Executive Designate

about £4000 Engineering

A planned world-wide expansion programme, and the need to secure effective senior management succession, make it necessary to restructure and augment the senior sales and commercial team of this major international manufacturer of precision engineered products. In this new appointment, the successful candidate will report initially to the General Sales Manager and be accountable for a number of special projects arising from the current re-organisation aimed at optimising market penetration. In his 30's, and preferably a professionally qualified engineer, he must have at least 5 years' experience in industrial sales management - probably in engineering. His record will provide clear evidence not only of his success in managing and motivating a national sales force but also of his capacity for further advancement. Location northern Home Counties. Company car and generous re-location assistance. Please write or telephone for further information. C. Beaton reference SA.2600.

### Group Financial Adviser New Appointment

about £4000 London

To join the management team of the National Freight Corporation's Overseas Group of companies. Reporting to the group's chief executive, his key task will be to co-ordinate the accounting activities of 3 subsidiary companies. He will also develop financial and management information systems; examine and possibly rationalise existing accounting systems; prepare the group's accounts. The group is currently planning major developments in Europe and the man appointed must have the analytical and creative skills necessary to contribute to this programme by interpreting financial trends and exploring new financial opportunities. Candidates must be qualified accountants with senior industrial or commercial experience in a multi-company organisation. Future career prospects could either be in finance or general management. Re-location assistance. Please write or telephone for further information. I. R. Lloyd reference SA.2595.

### Marketing Manager Engineering

up to £4000

This is a new appointment, the result of reorganisation within the marketing function of a public group which is a leader in the field of refrigeration, air-conditioning and industrial automation, to meet the demands of continued growth. With sales of some £4m. annually, the group is part of a £45m. turnover engineering organisation and has extensive overseas operations. The man appointed will be accountable to the Marketing Director for the effective control and development of UK sales and marketing operations for the whole range of group products, through an experienced subordinate team. He will participate in overall marketing planning and organise sales and product promotion activities. Candidates, ideally graduates, must have a sound engineering background and at least 5 years' successful relevant marketing management experience, including the control of a UK sales force and responsibility for sales and product promotion. Career prospects are good. Age over 30; location west of England. Car, contributory pension, re-location help. Please write stating how each requirement is met to R. Tomkins reference SA.24114.

### Chemical Industries Association

Economist

This is a new appointment for the CIA, which is the employers' and trade association for the industry in the UK. He will expand and improve the existing economic analysis and advisory service which the CIA provides for its members. In particular he will help to forecast and anticipate future events and trends affecting the industry, and make recommendations accordingly. Candidates, ideally in their early thirties but not over 45, should be graduates with a good honours degree in economics. They must also have at least five years' experience working in industry. Starting salary up to £4,000, but more would be considered for an exceptional candidate. Pension and other benefits, including five weeks' holiday. London based. Please write briefly stating how each requirement is met to D. R. U. Bennell reference SA.43216.

### Accountant Special Projects

about £4000 Engineering

To join, and within one year to lead, a head office accounting team engaged in special assignments within a British industrial group, and to continue the development of the financial function as an essential element of management. Turnover is over £40m., and 10,000 are employed in the design, manufacture and sale of a wide range of capital equipment. The man appointed will work closely with the financial management of subsidiary companies to improve the quality, timing and interpretation of management control information, particularly manufacturing costs. Preferably aged 35 to 45 candidates should be qualified accountants with extensive management accounting experience, preferably in an engineering environment, plus a record of securing improved control and performance. Opportunities for advancement will occur throughout the group. Pension; life assurance; generous re-location help to Midlands. Please write or telephone for further information. E. I. Clark reference SA.2601.

### Plant Manager Chemical Process

at least £3000 near London

An opportunity for a young chemical engineer to take charge of a process plant producing about 100 tons per month of high grade material for use in the food, chemical manufacturing and other processing industries. The plant belongs to an international company with headquarters in continental Europe which is itself a subsidiary of an international chemical corporation with sales exceeding \$800m. Candidates up to 35 years must be graduates of equivalent, and qualified chemical engineers. Several years' experience in chemical process manufacture is required including a period in charge of whole or part of a process plant with responsibility for production, maintenance, quality control and supervision of labour. Experience with solid, especially haked or sintered, products would be an advantage; ability to speak German useful. Good prospects of promotion, company car, re-location expenses. Please write stating how each requirement is met to Dr. E. A. Davies reference SA.40023.

### MARKETING

#### SALES CO-ORDINATORS

CATERING £3,000 + car

Catering company wants three well-educated co-ordinators catering experience, aged up to 40 to cover London, N.W.

and 40 to 45 to cover Midlands and South.

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### ENGINEERS & DRAUGHTSMEN

#### SALES MANAGERS

Two well-known international

Annular Life is in the second

year of its existence and is

preparing to expand its

operations in the UK and

Europe. It is a leading

manufacturer of precision

engineered products and

is seeking experienced

sales managers to cover

the Midlands and South.

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### ENGINEERS & DRAUGHTSMEN

#### NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD OF THE STATES OF MALAYA

TUANKU JA'AFAR POWER STATION

PORT DICERSON, WEST MALAYSIA

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### ENGINEERS & DRAUGHTSMEN

#### COMPUTER PERSONNEL

REAL TIME PROGRAMMERS

are required for the City area. A

year's experience in industrial

control systems is essential.

For further details please

contact: Mr. J. C. Day, 2602

reference SA.2602.

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### ENGINEERS & DRAUGHTSMEN

#### INTERIOR DESIGNER

British subject, at present Chief







al Appointments

Sales and Marketing Appointments

General Appointments

Sales and Marketing Appointments

## Salesmen

## Chance to score quick success

an opportunity for you to become a man in the fast-moving computer industry. The responsibilities are considerable but you'll have every chance to make a big very quickly.

## you will do

be working in the Information Records department selling top quality products that will be used in a computer installation - such as magnetic tape, punched cards, and printer paper.

You'll be very closely involved with the client and be responsible for advising him generally helping him to make decisions. This means you'll have to be something of a problem solver, but you will have the support of a specialist marketing group when you need it. There are now opportunities for salesmen throughout the U.K.

## Qualifications

should be between 25 and 35, intelligent, energetic and confident. And you must have some selling experience.

## Salary, Prospects and Training

You'll get a good salary that you'll have every opportunity to increase. At the same time there is also a long list of fringe benefits.

You'll be given a thorough training, at a salary not less than your present earnings. You'll be taught both about the products and about the basic principles of sales.

After that, it's up to you. If you're interested write to: Mr. G. Wilson, IBM United Kingdom Ltd., 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W.4, quoted ref. no. ST/90826.

IBM

## Product Manager

Re-organisation aimed at achieving a faster rate of growth in a highly competitive market, has created a Product Management vacancy in the Confectionery Group of Cadbury Schweppes Limited.

Responsibilities for famous existing brands, and the development of new products, demand the disciplined skills appropriate to planning and executing annual strategies on multi-million pound businesses with established franchises and a particularly creative approach to marketing problems.

Applicants, male or female, aged under 30 and probably graduates, will already have several years successful experience in marketing fast moving consumer goods. They will be used to controlling major promotional budgets and working with, or even in, advertising agencies, and will be familiar with market and consumer research. They must be able to demonstrate flair combined with sound analytical judgement. The ability to communicate effectively with all levels of management is essential and previous experience of new product development will be an advantage.

We offer an attractive salary reflecting the importance of the position, generous holidays and the opportunity to join a dynamic marketing orientated company. Assistance with housing and removal expenses will be given where necessary.

Please write, giving details of age, qualifications and experience and quoting reference number 812068 to:

Company Recruitment Manager,  
Cadbury Schweppes Limited,  
Bournville, Birmingham.

Cadbury Schweppes

## Knowles EUROPEAN SALES/ MARKETING MANAGER

Knowles is a leading and expanding electronics company. Its products are miniature microphones and receivers. We are searching for a man to take over the marketing of our high quality products in Europe.

The man we require must:  
be experienced in O.E.M. marketing in the electronics or light engineering industry (in the components field);  
develop sound rapport with associates both inside and outside the Company;  
have strong qualities as a leader, with the personal skills that are necessary to achieve his objectives.

be aged between 35-45;  
have B.N.C. or a degree in physics or electronics;  
be prepared to work with the present manager for about six months.

the salary;  
an above-average starting salary will be negotiable.

the location;  
an above-average starting salary will be negotiable.

our modern factory and offices are in Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Other benefits:  
Company car;  
Excellent pension scheme;  
100% assistance with re-location;  
Annual bonus.

For further details please write or phone:

Tony Hurst,  
Knowles Electronics Ltd.,  
Victoria Road,  
Burgess Hill, Sussex.  
(Phone Burgess Hill 5432.)

## CJA

## RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Tel. 01-588 3568

Opportunity to advance to position of Financial Director within 18-24 months.



## ASSISTANT TO FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

Central London

£4,000-£5,000 +

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER MANUFACTURERS

This vacancy is open to Accountants (A.C.A., A.A.C.C.A., A.C.W.A.) aged 28-40, who have a minimum of 4 years' experience gained in financial accounting, preferably within the fast moving marketing environment of a large international organisation. Responsibility will be to the Financial Director for the total accounting function of the U.K. business operations, utilising an accounts team of 16. The majority of accounting and management information systems are computerised. The successful candidate must have a sound practical experience of heading up a team employing modern accounting procedures, and will also have the capability to contribute fully in a dynamic organisation. Initial salary negotiable £4,000-£5,000 +. Contributory pension, free life assurance, assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference AFD3144/ST, to the Managing Director.



## SENIOR SOFTWARE CONSULTANTS

UNITED KINGDOM AREAS

UP TO £5,000

MAJOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS COMPANY

Our client has openings for candidates, aged 27-40, who have had a minimum of 2 years' experience in designing and writing operating systems and language software for medium to large computer installations. The successful applicants will operate as TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS and will be responsible for either: -contributing to the initial design of new and enhanced major software systems, or

-carrying out quality evaluations of the design of complex software systems in the early development stages. There will be a need to measure practical and commercial suitability of these software systems and their operation. An essential quality, therefore, is an aptitude for making the right judgment in complicated technical situations where commercial considerations also impact. Initial salary: negotiable up to £5,000; contributory pension scheme; generous sickness benefit; assistance with removal expenses where appropriate. Applications in strict confidence, under reference SSC3142/ST, to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LTD., 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL. 01-588 3582.

## Have you a record of success in selling?

If so, let us hear from you

Our client is a £multi-million company manufacturing, advertising extensively and marketing a 20th century invention with uses in every modern office. Advanced design, new applications and effective selling have increased business tenfold in the past five years.

Continuous expansion means that our client is looking for SALES EXECUTIVES with outstanding records of performance. After training in sales procedures, product knowledge and sales organisation, salesmen will be allocated a territory and will be responsible to a Manager for achieving a budget target. Prospects of promotion are good and there is no limit on remuneration. Ideally, we should like candidates between 28 and 45, well-educated, with selling experience in

a commercial environment, but initiative, self-reliance, independence and the determination to meet the strenuous challenge of the job could make up for deficiencies in other respects. Hours are long and payment is largely by results but a successful candidate will earn AT LEAST £3250 IN HIS FIRST YEAR and an outstanding man could DOUBLE THIS.

Please telephone 01-734 2476 (answering service) for an application form and further information or telephone M. J. Daly on 01-734 6404 during this week. Written applications to A.K. Appointments Ltd., 20 Soho Square, London W1A 1DS are also welcome. Please quote reference C/284J/H. Your identity will not be revealed without your permission.

## AK APPOINTMENTS

PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGEMENT SELECTION

## DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

£4,000 neg. and Co. car

C.A. with the experience and leadership to co-ordinate the financial policies and computerise the systems of a group of companies with a large sales ledger. Reporting directly to the Managing Director, he will be expected to provide professional knowledge and initiative to the group.

These positions are in the London area with a well established group of companies who are part of a large, diversified British Corporation. The conditions of service, pension and benefits are first class.

Write, giving full details, to:  
The Managing Director,  
Telecom Bankers Ltd.,  
20 Mark Lane, London, W.1.

## DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION

£4,300 neg.

A modern manager, fully experienced in the wine and spirit industry as well as being conversant with industrial engineering techniques. Reporting to the Managing Director, he will co-ordinate and control Production, Purchasing and Bonded Stock.

## MARKETING MANAGER

U.K. &amp; EUROPE

Age: 25-35 Salary: c. £3,000 + car

Location: S.E. England

U.K. owned company marketing fast moving, sophisticated consumer goods—recognised leaders in their field—require experienced marketing manager to head their expansion plans for the U.K. and Europe.

Suitable candidates will speak two E.E.C. languages (excluding English) and have some years of varied experience in directing intensive marketing activity as product or brand manager.

C.V. please, on one sheet of foolscap, to Box AD576.

## ENGINEERING MANAGERS

required for interesting work on BUILDING SERVICES with a Consulting Engineering firm situated in the West End.

Applications are invited from qualified engineers experienced in one or more of the following disciplines related to the engineering of Building Services: Electrical, Mechanical, Air Conditioning and Heating & Ventilating.

Vacancies exist at senior and intermediate level. The successful candidates should be capable of rapidly assuming responsibility for the management of particular aspects. These include liaison with architects and control of site operations. The Company offers pension and life assurance schemes, together with good working conditions and prospects for advancement. Applicants should submit details of age, education, qualifications, experience and salary required to Box AD580.

## Group Marketing Manager

The Mettoy Company Limited, a leading toy manufacturer with a wide range of products, is appointing a Group Marketing Manager as part of a planned reorganisation. The successful candidate will be approximately 30 to 40, earning currently about £4,000, and he must be ready to contribute in a dynamic fashion to the challenging problems of the toy and leisure market. Experience in a consumer marketing company or agency is essential, together with a knowledge of modern analytical marketing techniques. The location will be Northampton.

Please reply to:  
P. H. Katz,  
Sales and Marketing Director,  
The Mettoy Co. Ltd.,  
14 Marlborough Road,  
Northampton.



## TRIUMPH INSURANCE CO. LTD.

requires immediately

## TWO SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS

To join a small management team, controlling the day to day operations of their accounts department. Chartered Accountants would be preferred, but unqualified applicants with the necessary professional experience will be considered.

The positions offer excellent prospects and age is not material, although it should be under 50. Salary would depend upon age and experience.

Written applications to the General Manager, TRIUMPH INSURANCE CO. LTD., 130, Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 5LP.

Box No. replies should be addressed to THE SUNDAY TIMES, Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, unless otherwise stated. No original testimonials, references or money should be enclosed.



## Your selling career—at a successful standstill?

Why aren't you getting on as far and as fast as you could?

Perhaps you've already achieved everything in your field. Perhaps the industry you're in isn't growing quickly enough. Perhaps you're being held back by an ordinary product or over-cautious management.

Maybe it's a combination of factors—with the result that you're too good for your job.

We'd like to give you the chance to make some real progress in the industry which by 1980 will be one of the world's biggest, and which is already a top money earner for salesmen.

We shall pay you at least the same salary in your first year as you're earning now. Later you'll be on a great deal more.

We'll give you the necessary computer training, and provide you with the benefit of all our experience in the applications of computers to business. If there are any gaps in your understanding of commerce we'll give you whatever insight you require.

Then as manager of your own ICL territory (but always able to call on specialist

technical expertise) you'll sell data processing systems at top-management level.

This is where you will need every ounce of your business acumen, plus a high level of creativity. Your product isn't a product in the normal sense. You're selling the benefits that a whole, custom-designed computer configuration can bring to clients' business. You identify a client's needs, and provide the means to meet them.

Naturally, for a job like this, our selection standards are very high. But we sell business efficiency, so we believe in prompt action—like a quick, firm offer—when we meet a salesman who is obviously going to make it.

For an application form, send your name and address (with ref. ST 768U on the envelope) to: R. F. Peck, International Computers Limited, Bridge House South, Putney Bridge, London SW6.

Or use the automatic answering service on 01-788 0640.

International Computers ICL

## Here's one company who'll actually give you credit for being over forty.

When a man of over forty applies to join our sales force, we're delighted. Because in him, we know that we're sure to find most of the qualities that we consider to be essential to a successful sales career.

Maturity, for example. And experience; not necessarily of selling, but of living and communicating with people.

He'll usually adapt very quickly to selling Britain's number one savings plan, making full use of the vast

amount of scope available to him and thus deriving a great deal of personal satisfaction.

In his first year, he should earn at least £2,500.

Within five, that figure should have doubled.

Point taken? Our age limits are 25-50, so if you're not yet 40, don't despair, we may find you've an old head on young shoulders.

Fill in the coupon below for details on how you can become a part of Save and Prosper or phone 01-588 1717 for an application form.

To: Sales Personnel Department, Save and Prosper Group Ltd., 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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## SALES MANAGER

£3,000 + car

Our Clients, based in the Home Counties wish to appoint a Sales and Marketing Manager aged 30-40 to take full responsibility for developing an already established market share. Reporting to the General Manager, he must have had experience and a background in:  
(a) Recruiting, Training and Developing a Sales force.  
(b) Marketing, preferably in consumer durables.  
(c) Export selling.  
(d) Experience and contacts in Local Government and Commercial enterprises.

Please write or preferably telephone quoting ref. number 581 to P. H. Katz, Sales and Marketing Director, The Mettoy Co. Ltd., 14 Marlborough Road, Northampton.

Personnel Placement Services Ltd

37 Gt. James Street London WC1 Tel. 01-405 9022

## Sales Project Executive?

## What's a Sales Project Executive?

A Sales Project Executive has retail sales experience, preferably both as a salesman and a line manager.

A Sales Project Executive has an analytical mind, an objective approach to problems and a mature facility.

A Sales Project Executive is aged 38 to 40. These are the ideal qualities we're looking for in the new man for our Sales Project team. And the position has become vacant because we've just promoted an Executive.

It's a unique opportunity based at Green Shield House, in Edgware.

We're one of the fastest expanding companies in the country and our continued success depends, to a large degree, on the abilities of our Sales Force.

That is why the Sales Project team was set up to explore other avenues and methods of selling.

The whole idea is quite new but already we've received some valuable suggestions from the Team.

If you'd like to join and accept the responsibilities and challenges offered we'll pay a good salary plus a company car, generous expenses and various other benefits.

There are also excellent prospects of promotion into line management.

So write now with full details about yourself to The Sales Personnel Manager, Green Shield Trading Stamp Co. Limited, Green Shield House, Station Road, Edgware, Middlesex. Closing date Sept 10th 1971. Interviews will be held in the first week of October.

GREEN SHIELD stamps



by Neil All

**Work Manager:**  
Sheerness Steel Company Limited, Sheerness.



# When golf was a humble game

Henry Longhurst

RESTED to read some observations of the amiable immediate of the US Professional Golfers' Association, to the country club with its ornate clubhouse grounds may give it, but golf facilities are bound even though they boast only a few well-groomed links instead of the lush character of some of the courses in America is almost a legend, and who, like myself, go mainly for the impression and to forget a great many less lavish

en brought up in the then common clubhouse of the two, I have always thought the more important part of the I am still happy with any modest offer no more than some-thing at the end, plus a light-ning notice to the steward. People trying out for more golf courses at the east. Having duly it £1,200 per hole for the course, the habit of adding airily "and, oh, can't get a decent clubhouse" to these days.

believe that the standards that are demanded in this country, let alone in America, are unnecessarily high. The native caution has succeeded the game and their clubs more therefore less expensive. What's golf so costly is an insistence that a bad lie on any part of any course as true as billiard tables, systems running well into five-figure lunches and, alas, the tax

lance at British Golf Links, pub-lic great Horace Hutchinson in a lesson to see how humble requirements of the third genera-tion must have had one, with income tax at a shilling in my younger days one spoke of a "thousand a year man." The weaver, show them often to have of with almost "the shed" club- village cricket pavilions, and e often known as pavilions. Quite ladies, for whom it was deemed

inelegant to raise the club above the shoulder, had a little pavilion of their own. Nor was their pleasure diminished by the fact that the course and greens must have been extremely rough by our standards, yet Willie Park by any standards must have been one of the most effective putters in the game's history. Having played on quite a number of courses, mostly in the Middle and Near East, where not a blade of grass has ever grown or ever will, I can testify from experience that within a few minutes you forget about the conditions and recapture the original challenge of golf, to start at A and, overcoming as best you can whatever hazards may present themselves on the way, hole out at B.

I gather that, though they have some ex-tremely luxurious establishments with sub-scriptions to match, there are many clubs in Japan where the golf is the thing, rather than the clubhouse. This rather surprises me since, when I went there for the 1957 Canada Cup, I saw only two clubs, Kasumigasaki.

When you get there, you are liable to find not only a luxurious clubhouse but two splendid courses, rather like Sunningdale, in such order as you have rarely seen. This was achieved, or was when I was there, by lining up 250 women on hands and knees in rows across the fairways, each armed with a little kitchen fork to remove the faintest suspicion of a weed. I took the trouble on my return to inform several club secre-taries of this ideal method of greenkeeping but none of them seems yet to have taken it up.

where the tournament was played, and Kawana, which is a sort of Glenageary over-looking the Pacific, and these were well in the luxury bracket. Fantastic changes have taken place since then.

Four of us went down to Kawana by train, a delightful experience, everything apolitic and even a paper bag in your net of oranges in which to put the peel. The train runs in and out of little tunnels alongside the shore and the adjoining slopes and terraces even little patches of only a few square feet would be assiduously cultivated. The need for food, allied with the fact that 80 per cent of the land area of Japan consists of moun-tains, enabled me on return to prove con-clusively that, popular though the game might be becoming, there simply was not room to make golf courses in Japan. There are now rather more than 600, with others opening every week.

It is interesting, as well as a salutary experience, to see exactly how wrong one can be. There are nowadays three million Japanese who play what they call "gourputh" and a bag of clubs is a status symbol almost equivalent to a Rolls-Royce car. Even to be seen carrying a single club, perhaps only to a roof-top driving range, is a means of gaining face. Visiting businessmen who used to be entertained with geisha girls are now entertained on the golf course and huge subscriptions are paid by companies for their officials to belong to the best clubs.

One of the most expensive is Kasumi-gasaki which I saw recorded at the time. "It reached after nearly two hours com-bined hooting and driving, the hazards of the journey being only partly alleviated by the fact that they do at least drive on the right side of the road, namely the left."

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where an army of sponsors and their efforts were gathering for the finish. It seemed quite pos-sible that the actual participants in the race would be heavily out-numbered, if not trampled under-foot by well-wishers, so great has been the interest in this event up here.

The race was organised by the North Cornish YC and several pundits expressed doubts about it. However, these were not shared by that club, nor appar-ently by the Royal Navy, Rear Admiral David Dumbleton, North-west flag officer Scotland and North-west Ireland, appeared in person to watch the start from HMS Wasperton, which acted as com-mittee vessel. The RNLI received the entry fees as a donation from the sponsors and coincidentally practised launching their boat along the route.

It is over a fine testing course, with little heavy sailing traffic, which is becoming such a bazaar down South. It is hoped that it will become an annual affair.

Hugh Somerville

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# St Martin to challenge at Doncaster

Rob Hughes talks with the racing fraternity for the views, and disagreements, on next Saturday's St. Leger

SO FAR as one can see, there have been two main challenges to St. Martin's 1971. The first is the highly rated French horse which has narrowly failed in major races across the channel, or by a good, genuine British stayer, rather than a horse of proven Classic brilliance.

That is not to say that the Doncaster Classic will not provide an excellent, well-fought race; merely to set the record straight so that we all appreciate that quality will very much be at a premium for Yorkshire's racing pride. The St. Leger has been devalued partly by the lure of the lucrative Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (at Longchamp on October 3), partly by the short-sighted policy of insisting that names are submitted some 18 months before the race is run.

That condition ruled out the exciting prospect of watching Altesse Royale attempting to become the first filly to win the St. Leger since William III's Casterlo in 1680.

VALDRAGUE, 5-2 favourite (but the odds lengthening) came into the betting at 5-1, but odds shortened emphatically after the French colt ran Miss Dan (Ireland) to a length in the Grand Prix de Deauville on August 29. This after a long race following his third place in the Grand Prix de Paris. Trainer Gordon Watson and jockey Henri Samani promise Valdrague will be at his peak, and the distance is tailor-made. The one horse in the race with a hint of true classic class.

ATHENS WOOD, 7-2: With champion jockey Lester Piggott up, will probably start favourite. Winner in the Great Voltigeur Stakes at York, regarded as the Leger "trial". Has come a long way through sheer honest con-

sistency since inauspicious start to season winning a \$500 race at Leicester. 7-12 in Derby, trained by Tom Jones, and certain to stay the distance.

HOMERIC, 7-1: Following in Athens Wood's footsteps and usually behind him. Seventh in the Great Voltigeur Stakes at York, but unlikely to be the favourite. Trainer: Henry Cecil. Jockey: Greville Starkey. Both were delighted with the horse's private work-out cleared the cobwebs of the Goodwood dis-

appointment. ALDENNEY, 9-1: Another







## LAWN TENNIS

**Clarkson goes**

Somerset are offering contracts to the present staff except Tony, who joined the club in 1966, since twice completed 1,000 races, and opening bowler John Maurice Hill has been released. A contract which was due to 1973.



